

## U.N. to offer Sahara plan

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United Nations will offer a compromise proposal in the Western Sahara dispute Thursday for a ceasefire and referendum, diplomatic sources said Wednesday. The plan will be presented here to the foreign minister of Morocco and a representative of the Polisario Front, but the contents will not be made public, the sources said. The two sides would be asked to respond by Sept. 1. The U.N. and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) have been involved in intensive consultations aimed at resolving the dispute over the phosphate-rich former Spanish colony whose rule by Morocco has been contested for 12 years by Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas. After handing over the proposals to Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdelatif El-Fassi and a Polisario representative, Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is expected to announce that they represent a compromise aimed at reaching a just solution of the dispute and that a response has been requested by Sept. 1, the sources said. But in view of the delicate nature of the negotiations, he will not make the proposals public. The General Assembly in January 1986 called on the secretary general and the OAU chairman to persuade the two sides to negotiate the terms of a ceasefire and a referendum.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

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## AROUND THE WORLD...

### Discovery's main engines test-fired

CAPE CANAVERAL (R) — The space shuttle Discovery's main engines were successfully test-fired Wednesday, overcoming a string of frustrating delays and mishaps that had plagued the crucial launch rehearsal. The firing began smoothly as Discovery's three engines roared to life at around 7:30 a.m. EDT (1130 GMT), belching smoke and flame across the launch pad for the first time in two-and-a-half years. Discovery remained bolted to earth throughout the 20-second exercise, which is considered a vital step in verifying whether the shuttle is ready for a return to space.

### Indian state chief minister resigns

NEW DELHI (AP) — The chief minister of an opposition-governed southern state resigned Wednesday after he was held responsible for tapping the telephones of journalists and rival politicians, a news report said. Chief Minister Ramakrishna Hegde, the highest elected official in Karnataka state, denied involvement in the bugging, but accepted responsibility and said he was stepping down on moral grounds, the United News of India (UNI) reported. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi Tuesday accused Hegde, leader of the opposition Janata Party in Karnataka, of violating laws and invading the privacy of citizens.

### Reagan names new education secretary

WASHINGTON (AP) — Americans of Hispanic descent say they are pleased that President Ronald Reagan has finally named one of their own to his cabinet, but many see it as a last-minute, election-year ploy. Calling it "a proud day for all Americans," Reagan announced Tuesday his selection of Lauro Cavazos, president of Texas Tech University, to succeed William Bennett as secretary of education. "I'm sorry that it took so long. It's obviously a political move to ingratiate," said Jose de Lara, president of the League of United Latin American Citizens. But, he added: "Whether it's political or not political, we don't care. It's a giant step for Hispanic Americans."

### Armenian dissident awaits Soviet reply

BONN (AP) — Armenian dissident Paruir Airikyan, expelled from the Soviet Union in July, said Wednesday he wants to go back to his homeland. "I would like to go home as soon as possible," he told reporters at a news conference in Bonn. Airikyan said he is expecting a notification next week from the Soviet embassy in Paris on his petition to return to the Soviet state of Armenia. The dissident was stripped of his citizenship and expelled from the Soviet Union at the end of July after being accused of responsibility in causing strikes and unrest that shook the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan (see page 8).

### Thatcher returns to London from tour

LONDON (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher returned to London Tuesday night after a foreign tour that began July 30. Her plane landed at London's Heathrow airport and she was driven to her 10 Downing Street official residence, a government spokesman said. The tour took her to Bahrain, Oman, Australia, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand and included a stopover in Dubai and a visit to British warships on patrol in the southern Gulf.

### Reagan, Mitterrand to meet next month

WASHINGTON (R) — President Ronald Reagan will meet French President François Mitterrand at the White House Sept. 29, his spokesman announced Wednesday. Mitterrand's official working visit "continues a tradition of close consultation between the U.S. and French leaders," spokesman Martin Fitzwater said. He said Reagan and Mitterrand would discuss major alliance issues and exchange views on other areas of common interest.

### Kahane gives up American citizenship

TEL AVIV (R) — Anti-Arab campaigner rabbi Meir Kahane gave up his U.S. citizenship Wednesday to stand for reelection to Israel's parliament under new regulations. Kahane, born in the United States, sent a letter to the U.S. embassy in Tel Aviv renouncing his citizenship to comply with a law forbidding members of the Israeli parliament from holding dual nationality, a spokesman for his Kach movement said. The law, which will apply in the November elections, was proposed shortly after the last election in 1984 by a member of the ultra-nationalist Tehiya Party.

### Italy expels 'Nazi guard'

FRANKFURT (AP) — West German officials said a former Nazi guard was expelled from Italy on board a flight to Munich Wednesday, in a move that will further block Czechoslovakia's extradition request. Italian officials and a Sudavia airlines ticket agent in Munich, who declined to give her name, told the AP that Anton Maloth was on board the flight from Verona. Munich airport officials said the plane landed slightly ahead of schedule at 4:07 p.m. (1407 GMT), but authorities declined to give any further information about Maloth. The Dortmund prosecutor's office is in charge of a preliminary probe into Maloth's past, and had promised to have Bavarian border police question Maloth about his final destination.

### Reagan may revise stand on contra aid

WASHINGTON (AP) — White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater acknowledged Wednesday that President Ronald Reagan would have to reconsider his opposition to a Democratic-sponsored aid plan to Nicaragua's contra rebels if a rival Republican package fails. Fitzwater told reporters Reagan still hopes that a rival measure sponsored by fellow Republican Bob Dole, who leads the party in the Senate, will be enacted. "But if not, and something else happens, we'll go to plan B" (the bill sponsored by Robert C. Byrd, leader of the Democrats in the Senate), said Fitzwater. The Democrats control Congress, where they normally have enough votes to defeat any proposed legislation they do not agree with.

### Vassiliou sees very difficult task

NICOSIA (AP) — President George Vassiliou said Wednesday his imminent peace talks in Geneva with Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş "will be a very difficult" task. "I am going to the talks with reserved optimism... without illusions, believing that I must strive for progress, wishing and hoping I can achieve something," he added. Vassiliou was talking to newsmen after conferring with the leaders of the four main Greek Cypriot political parties in advance of his meeting with Denktaş in Geneva Aug. 24.

### 34 more killed in Burmese unrest

BANGKOK (AP) — Clashes between anti-government protesters and Burmese security forces Wednesday left at least 34 people dead, including three policemen beheaded by demonstrators and another shot to death, state-owned Radio Rangoon reported. The clashes occurred in the Burmese capital of Rangoon and outlying areas, the radio said, including a mob attack on a police station in the southern city of Moulmein.

## U.N. observers arrive in Gulf

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — United Nations officials arrived in Tehran and Baghdad Wednesday to prepare for an Aug. 20 Gulf war ceasefire, but a senior Iranian diplomat said the ensuing direct peace talks with Iraq would be very difficult.

Five members of the U.N. Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIMOG) arrived in the Iranian capital and were holding talks with officials to prepare for the arrival of hundreds of truce observers.

The observers will initially work in the southern and western areas of the country to monitor military movements until the ceasefire starts, the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported.

Another five U.N. officials arrived in Baghdad, sources close to the delegation said in the Iraqi capital. They said another six would arrive Friday, with more to arrive in the following days.

The full contingent of 350 observers is expected to be in place within a week, well before the scheduled ceasefire date, according to U.N. officials.

The U.N. announced Wednesday the names of 24 countries that will provide the observers.

They are Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Senegal, Sweden, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Each country will provide approximately 10 to 15 officers, a U.N. spokesman said.

He said he did not yet know which observers would serve on the Iraqi side of the ceasefire line and which on the Iranian side.

The force commander has not yet been named and no decision has been taken on the location of UNIMOG's headquarters.

The United Nations also announced that the General Assembly would hold a resumed

session next Tuesday and Wednesday to approve the financing of the force and to apportion its expenses among all 159 U.N. members.

The U.N. estimates UNIMOG will cost \$74 million during its first six months.

(Continued on page 5)

Iran faces host of problems; U.S. adopts wait-and-see stance, page 5

### Masri off to Paris for Gulf talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Taher Masri left for Paris Wednesday to lead a seven-member Arab League committee for talks with the French foreign minister on the Gulf war and means of bringing peace to the region.

Masri, who will be accompanied by the Tunisian Foreign Minister Abdul Hamid Al Sheikh and Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klihi, will later go on to London on a similar mission.

## Israeli military vehicle attacked in W. Bank town

### OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies)

— Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip kept up widespread anti-occupation protests Wednesday, and an Israeli soldier was wounded by a firebomb thrown at a military vehicle in the West Bank city of Ramallah.

Deposed Gaza Mayor Rashad Al Shawwa said that the Palestinian uprising that began eight months ago would continue in the face of Israeli military might because of residents' despair.

"People here have reached a point where they don't see much difference between life and death under the insulting and degrading conditions of military occupation," Shawwa told Reuters.

"As a result, I think that this intifada will continue for quite a long period even though people are tired and Israel is in complete military control. Still, the uprising is shown every day in the behaviour of the population when it expresses its hatred of the authorities," Shawwa said.

Also Wednesday, protesters threw two firebombs at an army jeep in Ramallah's main Manara Square, scorching a soldier in the face and hands, the army said.

The soldier was hospitalized with moderate to light burns. It was the first soldier wounded by a firebomb since June 15, according to army figures, 457

soldiers have been injured by rocks or firebombs since the uprising began Dec. 8.

The army has in the past retaliated against firebomb attacks by leveling or sealing Palestinian homes.

A visiting group of American physicians and lawyers headed by A. Bates Butler, a former U.S. attorney for Arizona district, urged Israel to shut a detention centre in the Naqab desert housing about 2,800 Palestinians.

Speaking at a news conference, Butler said overcrowding and unsanitary conditions at the tent jail violated "human and democratic rights."

On Tuesday, a Palestinian teenager died and 25 people were wounded as Palestinians marked the ninth month of the uprising with widespread protests and a general strike.

Palestinian sources said Israeli soldiers shot dead 14-year-old Hussein Sowa during clashes in Qalqiya on the West Bank. Four were wounded by gunfire, two others by rubber bullets and one was hit in the face by a tear-gas canister when troops battled protesters in the town.

With Sowa's death, 249 Palestinians have died in the uprising.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir vowed Wednesday that Israel would crush any Palestinian attempt to declare an independent state in the occupied

## Mubarak, Murphy review peace prospects

### CAIRO (Agencies)

— Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy discussed Middle East peace prospects Wednesday but an attempt to arrange a separate meeting between Murphy and Palestinians failed.

Murphy and Mubarak reviewed developments in the region.

Jordan's decision to sever administrative and legal links with the Israeli-occupied West Bank was a topic in the talks, officials said.

Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali attended the meeting and described it as "very constructive." He said Egypt would continue to support U.S. peace efforts.

The meeting came the day after Murphy announced the failure of an Egyptian effort to arrange a Cairo meeting between him and Palestinian representatives during his current swing.

Murphy gave no reason, but a well-connected Palestinian source said the Americans objected to two of six proposed Palestinian participants, apparently because they were closely linked to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Before coming to Cairo Tuesday, Murphy visited Lebanon, Syria, Israel and Jordan. Immediately after his arrival in the Egyptian capital, he had a two-hour meeting with Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid.

(Continued on page 5)

## S. Africa begins Angola pullout

### WINDHOEK (Agencies)

— South African soldiers Wednesday began their withdrawal from Angola in the first phase of a peace plan that could lead to independence for Namibia, the continent's last colony.

Military officials declined to discuss details of the pullout but said all of the estimated 2,000 South African troops in Angola would be withdrawn by Sept. 1 into Namibia, in accordance with a ceasefire agreement. The forwardmost South African units are about 300 kilometres inside Angola.

Military headquarters dismissed as "ludicrous" a London newspaper report that several hundred of the soldiers had been trapped behind enemy lines and faced death or capture prior to the truce accord with Angola and Cuba.

Officials of the three countries are to meet in two weeks to negotiate a timetable for withdrawal of the estimated 50,000 Cuban troops supporting the Angolan government in a 13-

year-old war against National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) rebels.

If agreement on Cuban withdrawal is reached, South Africa says it will set Nov. 1 as the starting date for implementing a U.N. plan to end its 73-year-old rule of Namibia.

The U.N. plan envisions a 7,500-man U.N. peacekeeping force to be deployed in Namibia for seven months while South African troops gradually withdraw and elections are held for an assembly to draft a post-independence constitution.

Army trucks, troop carriers and tank transports plied back and forth between Ruacana, on the Angolan border, and the main South African garrison at nearby Oshakati, Reuters reported.

Convoys also moved back and forth to the railroad at Grootfontein, about 500 kilometres to the southeast. But reporters saw no sign of troops crossing the border from Angola at the army outpost at Ruacana.

An official in Pretoria told reporters: "The (withdrawal) process has started. The planning is being done right now."

He declined to disclose details of the pullout. "Our troops will be out of Angola by Sept. 1," one official said.

### ANC voices scepticism

In Nairobi, the African National Congress (ANC) said Wednesday it did not trust South Africa to abide by its peace agreement with Cuba and Angola.

"We suspect that it will use this as a ploy to gain time, to secure a cessation of hostilities in order to extricate the regime from the military crisis it finds itself in and regroup," said Johnny Makgani, the ANC's secretary for international relations.

"The next step will be for the regime to come up with issues that will be intended to torpedo the agreement, such as the involvement of UNITA and the evacuation of the ANC's so-called bases in Angola," he said.



H.M. King Hussein

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Thursday celebrates the 36th anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne.

It was 36 years ago today when the 17-year-old prince became King of Jordan, continuing the march of the Great Arab Revolt against backwardness, colonialism and ignorance and as a manifestation of the people's cohesion with its leadership to confront all challenges facing the Arab Nation.

In celebrating this occasion, Jordanians take pride in the

## Jordan celebrates a very dear anniversary

achievements of their country under King Hussein, and take satisfaction over the esteemed position this country has been able to acquire among other nations and its continued endeavours to serve the Arab World and Arab causes.

The 36th anniversary finds the King deeply involved in efforts to promote the Palestinian cause and support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in their current uprising against injustice and occupation.

The King, who succeeded at the Amman Arab summit in achieving agreement and consensus among Arab leaders, continues his endeavours to offer services to the Arab Nation.

On the occasion of the anniversary, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, referred to the King's recent announcement of severing Jordan's legal and administrative links with the West Bank in response to the desires of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and in a bid to enhance the Palestinian struggle.

The agency published quotes

from the King's national address in which he stressed Jordan's continued attachment to the Palestinian people and Jordan's continued support for the oppressed people under Israeli rule.

Under King Hussein, Jordan executed several development plans designed to boost the national economy, promote social services and bolster the Kingdom's image on the regional and international levels.

On Wednesday, the Royal Court received cables addressed to the King voicing the Jordanian people's loyalty and allegiance to the Hashemite throne and paying tribute to the monarch's endeavours on all fronts.

The cables came from Prime Minister Zaid Rifal, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, senior government officials and high-ranking army officers as well as the commander of the Palestine Liberation Army in Amman, Colonel Naim Al Khatib, who praised the King's efforts in supporting the PLO and boosting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people.



KING RECEIVES UAE AIR CHIEF: His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday receives United Arab Emirates (UAE) Air Force Commander Brigadier Mohammad Ibn Zayed Al Nahayan. The meeting was attended by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, who earlier met with the UAE commander, Chief of Staff General Fathi Abu Taleb and the commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force (Petra photo)

## PLO team arrives tomorrow

By Rana Sabbagh  
Reuters

AMMAN — A Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) team is expected to arrive in Amman Friday for talks about Jordan's decision to sever legal and administrative ties with the Israeli-occupied West Bank, a senior Palestinian official said Wednesday.

Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Sayeh, speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC), said the delegation would discuss the implications of the Jordanian move.

"The delegation will discuss with Jordanian officials the normal procedures that follow the move to sever ties with the West Bank," Sheikh Sayeh told Reuters.

Mahmoud Abbas, a member of the PLO Executive Committee, will head the team. (Informal sources told the Jordan Times that the delegation would include PLO Executive Committee members Mohammad Milhem, Abdul Razak Al Yahya and Abdullah Hourani and Hani Al Hassan, a senior advisor to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat).

A PLO official in Amman told Reuters a visit by Arafat would depend on the outcome of the mission's talks.

The official said a PLO committee formed to discuss the political, administrative, legal and economic implications of the break started meeting in Tunis Wednesday.

His Majesty King Hussein told reporters Sunday Jordan had nothing to say to the PLO delegation due here. "But we will hear what they have to say to us," he said.

Sayeh said proposals to set up a Palestinian government-in-exile would be discussed at a PNC emergency meeting to be held within a month.

King Hussein has strongly supported such a move. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Wednesday that Israel would use an iron fist to stop any moves to form an independent Palestinian state or exile government.

Sayeh said any such move by the PNC would have to be made in consultation with Arab leaders and heads of friendly states.

He said all PLO factions would be invited to attend the PNC meeting, for which no date has been fixed.

## Disastrous floods spread in Sudan

KHARTOUM (Agencies) — Floods which have so far made some 1.5 million Sudanese homeless have spread to large areas in the north and officials warned Wednesday of fresh flooding in Khartoum.

The city of some four million people was without fresh water or electricity Wednesday for the sixth successive day and Sudanese diplomats in Nairobi said more flooding was expected.

They said the waters of the Blue Nile were mounting behind two dams, forcing the authorities to open dykes.

"As a result the river is expected to over-flood its banks and further aggravate an already serious situation. This effect might be felt in Khartoum in the coming three to four days," a statement issued by the Sudanese embassy in Nairobi said.

Egypt's Middle East News Agency reported that long queues were seen outside the few operating bakeries and food stores in Khartoum.

The Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram said that some poor people are living on peanuts and dates, while well-off people go to hotels and restaurants for their meals.

It said food prices had soared, with meat prices tripling to 30 Sudanese pounds (\$7).

Khartoum's Governor Al-Fateh Abdoon was quoted by the Egyptian agency as saying that recent heavy rains in Sudan and Ethiopia, where the Nile has

On the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to The Throne



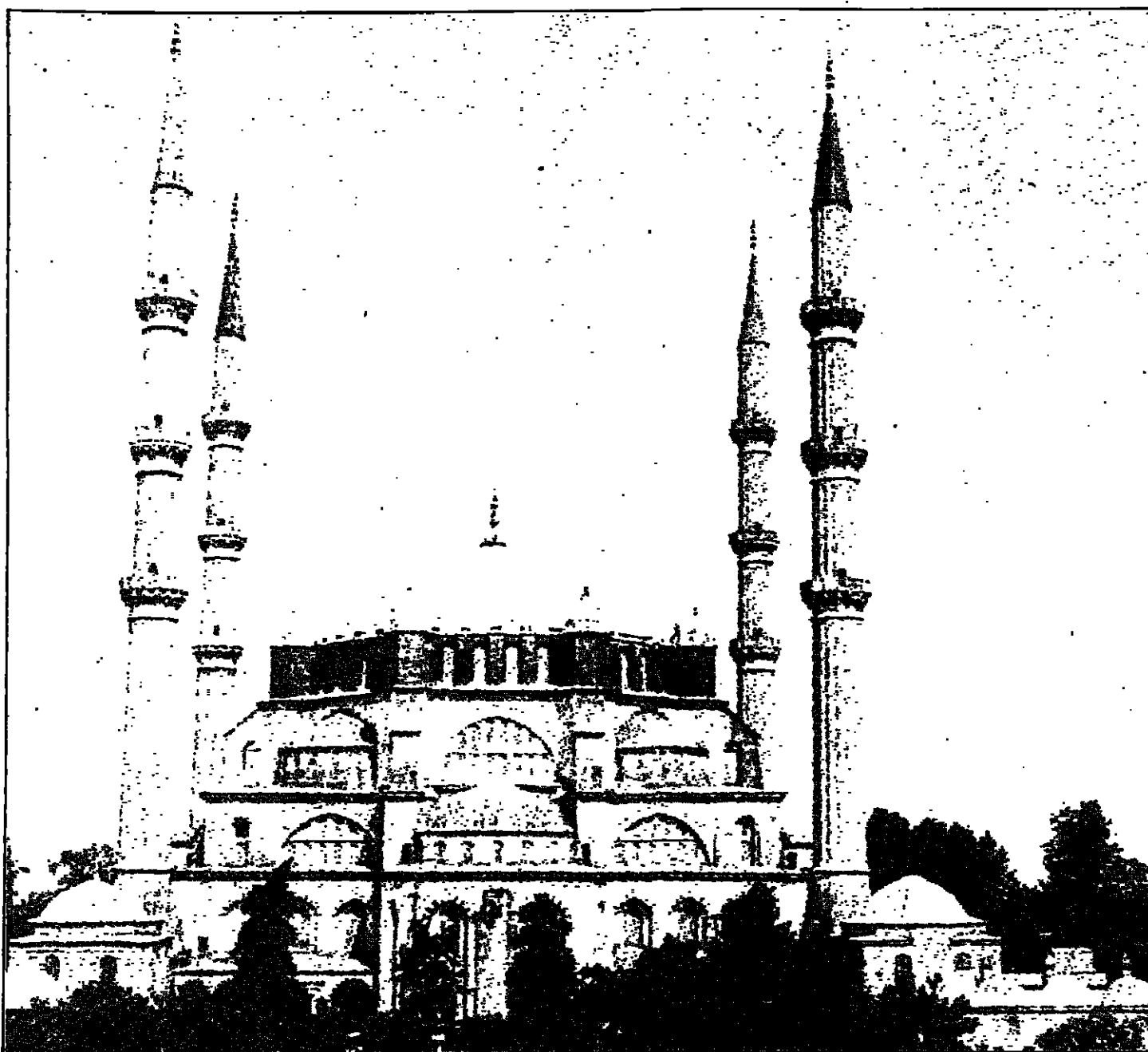
THE ARAB BANK LTD

has the honour to convey to

HIS MAJESTY KING HUSSEIN

its felicitations and most cordial wishes.





The Mosque of Selimiye

## Since 1538, nothing like Sinan

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — At the Jordan National Gallery until August 20 is a superb exhibition of photographs depicting the work of one of the world's greatest architects, Sinan ibn Abdullmennan. Sinan was the chief court architect

under three Ottoman sultans from 1538 to 1588 and during his fifty years in office he designed and executed all the major public buildings in Istanbul as well as scores of others throughout the vast Ottoman empire. Organised by the Turkish government and UNESCO, the exhibition cele-

brates the 400th anniversary of the Turkish architect's death and has been brought to Amman by the ambassador of the Republic of Turkey in cooperation with the Royal Society of Fine Arts.

The 60 large (100x75cm), beautifully clear colour photographs taken by one of Turkey's

leading photographers, Sami Guner, although representing only half of the travelling exhibition that is currently touring around 30 countries, nevertheless give the viewer a remarkably accurate feel of some of the superb buildings Sinan executed in his lifetime. A tremendously pro-

lific designer, Sinan is accredited with over 450 buildings of which 196 still remain, in full or in part their 16th century form and character. But as Aptullah Kuran, professor of architectural history at Bogazici University in Istanbul writes, "More significant than the number of buildings Sinan produced, is the impact he has had on his contemporaries and on generations of architects since."

Born around 1489-90 in the central Anatolian town of Kayseri, Sinan was conscripted at 23 years old into the army of Selim the Grim. From 1521 to 1538 he participated in the various military campaigns of Suleyman the Magnificent. These campaigns were of utmost importance to Sinan's development as an architect for not only was he commissioned to build and repair military structures such as bridges, fortifications and warehouses but he was also given the opportunity to visit many cities of historical importance. "It would not be unreasonable," Aptullah Kuran writes "to contend that an architect of Sinan's calibre would have examined and evaluated any architectural monument he came across on campaign routes and stored the information away in his mind for future reference."

His earliest works consisted of three tiny mosques which must have attracted the attention of influential figures at court for as soon as the chief court architect died in 1538, Sinan was appointed in his place. The architect's first major building was the Shehzade Mehmed mosque, built in memory of Suleyman's favourite son who died in his early twenties from smallpox. This mosque, "with its quadriform superstructure, symmetrical plan and vast prayer hall of an austere simplicity in contrast to the wealth of external decoration" marked a turning point in classical Ottoman architecture. "For it is in this mosque," Kuran writes, "that Sinan reverses the principle of interiority, fundamental to the Islamic building, by emphasising the outer skin of the structure."

Sinan considered the Shehzade a work of his "apprenticeship," but his patron, Suleyman the magnificent must have judged it a masterpiece for barely two years after its completion ground was broken for the remarkable Suleymaniye Mosque. Overlooking the Golden Horn on the

Bosphorus, the Suleymaniye represents for many the peak in Turkish architecture and when it was completed, at the same time as Michelangelo was struggling to finish St. Peter's, it contributed a new wonder to the world. "Nothing," Chris Hellier writes, "has been built in Istanbul since to challenge its dominance."

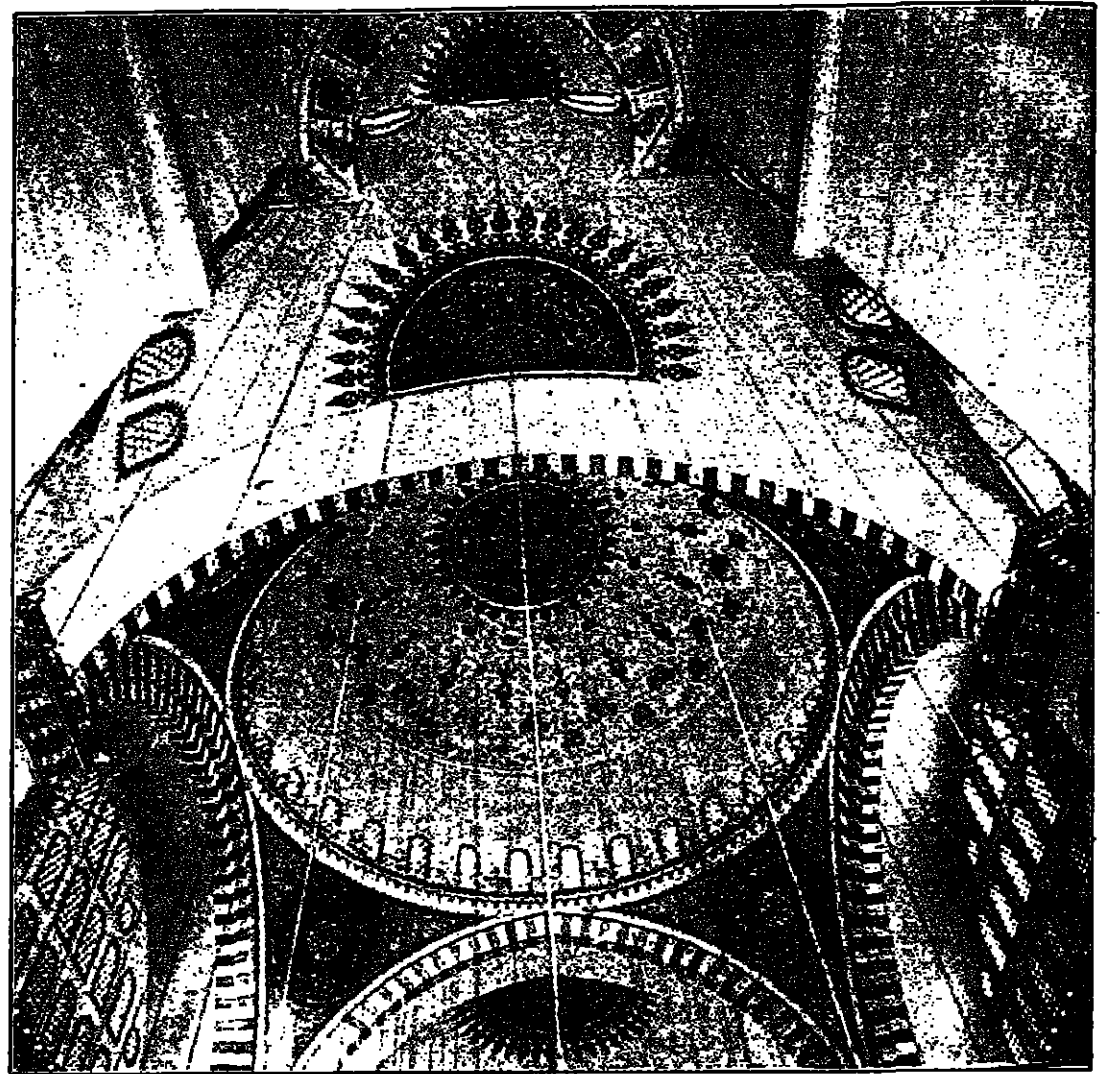
As Guner's photographs show, the mosque's vast interior is filled with light and colour, Sinan's rich fenestration was "turning walls into luminous screens." Equally stunning is the way the mosque's exterior conveys a powerful impression of spatial unity, all the different elements — minarets, domes and half domes — contributing to the gradual build up towards the central dome. The whole complex included a hospi-

tal and asylum; a kitchen and refectory; a fine bath-house and public fountain; a guest room and public library and tucked under the terrace Sinan placed 35 vaulted shops for the Sultan's goldsmiths.

A greater part of the exhibition is given over to photographs of Sinan's masterpiece, the Selimiye Mosque, built at Edirne in the reign of Selim II, son of Suleyman the Magnificent. As Turkish architect and engineer, Selda Besnier-Kilicoglu, writes the Selimiye Mosque marks the apogee of the architect's search for "a spatial unity created by a dome." With its central dome resting on eight fluted piers an interior is produced of great visual complexity which is complemented by an exterior that is equally rich in

architectural detail. A five year restoration scheme completed just two years ago means that Sinan's master work is in almost as pristine a condition as it was when it was first built. Plans are now underway to give the neglected Suleymaniye in Istanbul a facelift. It is hoped that the increased publicity received from this travelling exhibition will help raise sufficient funds to begin the project.

This exhibition with its visually stunning photographs of Sinan's flawlessly proportioned, elaborate yet pure buildings, which symbolise the climax of the Ottoman classical period, is a stimulating and inspiring show for both architects and laymen alike and it forms a fitting tribute to one of the "pillars of Turkish culture."



The Mosque of Suleymaniye

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

## JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77111-19

### PROGRAMME ONE

17:30 ..... Koran  
18:00 ..... Programme review  
18:30 ..... Children's national songs  
19:00 ..... Children's programme  
19:30 ..... Walt Disney  
20:00 ..... Music programme  
20:30 ..... News summary in Arabic  
21:00 ..... Film (cont.)  
21:30 ..... World Reports  
21:55 ..... Programme review  
22:00 ..... National songs  
22:30 ..... News summary in Arabic  
23:00 ..... Programme on Independence Day  
23:30 ..... Arabic series  
23:55 ..... Programme on Jerash Festival  
24:00 ..... News summary in Arabic  
24:30 ..... Programme on Jerash Festival continued  
25:00 ..... Arabic film

### PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 ..... Lucky Luke  
18:30 ..... Rue Carnot  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... Un DB De Plus  
19:55 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... Variety Show  
20:30 ..... News in Arabic  
21:00 ..... Thriller  
21:30 ..... Remington Steele  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:30 ..... Feature film: "Conspiracy of Love"

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.0 KHz, SW  
Tel: 77111-19

07:00 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... Newsdesk  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
08:30 ..... News Summary  
09:00 ..... Morning Show Cont.  
09:30 ..... Country Music  
10:00 ..... Hiteville: The story of Motown  
10:30 ..... News Summary  
11:00 ..... News Music  
11:30 ..... News Summary  
12:00 ..... Pop Session  
12:30 ..... News Bulletin  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:30 ..... Thriller  
14:00 ..... Concert Hour  
14:30 ..... News Summary  
15:00 ..... News Summary  
15:30 ..... Old Favourites  
16:00 ..... Just a Minute  
17:00 ..... News in Arabic

### FOR FRIDAY

## JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77111-19

### PROGRAMME ONE

17:30 ..... Koran  
18:00 ..... Children's programme  
18:30 ..... Religious programme  
19:00 ..... Friday's prayer  
19:30 ..... Religious seminar  
20:00 ..... Soccer  
20:30 ..... Strange stories  
21:00 ..... Documentary film  
21:30 ..... News summary in Arabic  
22:00 ..... Message from Oman  
22:30 ..... Songs programme  
23:00 ..... Programme review  
23:30 ..... News in Arabic

## WORLDNET

(At the American Cultural Centre)

08:00 ..... America Today  
11:00 ..... Newsfile  
12:00 ..... Hour USA  
13:00 ..... America Today  
14:00 ..... Wild America  
14:30 ..... Congress: "We the People"  
15:00 ..... Worldnet Dialogue: U.S.-Soviet Joint Verification Experiment  
16:00 ..... Worldnet Dialogue: Latest Research for Hypertension

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Classical Record Review 07:45 Reflections 07:55 Financial News 08:00 World News 08:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 08:30 Peckles' Choice 08:45 The World Today 09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Time for Verse 09:40 The Farming World 10:00 World News 10:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 10:30 Guitars 10:45 Newsdesk 11:00 Country Style 11:30 News 12:00 World News 12:09 British Press Review 12:15 The World Today 12:30 Financial News followed by Sports Roundup 12:45 Society Today 13:00 News Summary followed by Churchill the Historian 13:30 Radio Active 14:00 World News 14:09 News about Britain 14:15 Sportsworld 14:25 Sportsworld cont. 14:30 Citizens 15:00 Radio Newsdesk 15:15 Multitrack 2 15:45 Sports Roundup 16:00 World News 16:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 16:30 Network UK 16:45 Jazz Some UK 17:00 Outlook, opening with a Minute News 17:45 Write On...

### FOR FRIDAY

## JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77111-19

### PROGRAMME TWO

17:30 ..... Feature film: "Le Pacha"  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... Programme on importance and uses of electricity in slaughterhouses  
20:00 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:30 ..... News in Arabic  
21:00 ..... Guinness Records  
21:30 ..... Programme preview  
22:00 ..... The Chameleon  
22:30 ..... News in English  
23:00 ..... Falcon Crest  
23:30 ..... Three's Company

## RADIO JORDAN

## VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 &amp; SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 KHz

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## Ministry to hold ceremony marking Hijra New Year

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs arranged for a major religious ceremony to be held at the Hussein Mosque in downtown Amman next Monday, to commemorate the Muslim (Hijra) New Year, which falls on the previous day.

According to a ministry announcement, a number of speakers including former Minister of Awqaf Kamel Sharif and the ministry's Secretary General Abdul Salam Al Abbadi will address the worshippers at the ceremony.

Minister of Awqaf and Islamic

Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat called on all preachers and imams to give sermons at mosques about the meaning of the religious event.

Amman Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin announced Wednesday that all bars, liquor stores and nightclubs will be closed in Amman and its suburbs at 7 p.m. Saturday until Monday morning to mark the holy occasion.

All government departments and public institutions will remain closed Sunday in accordance with a communiqué issued by the prime minister's office.

## Cabinet endorses minutes of talks on ties with Egypt

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The Council of Ministers Wednesday endorsed the minutes of the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee meetings, which were held in Amman at the end of last month, and discussed means of bolstering bilateral cooperation in various fields.

According to the minutes, the volume of trade between Jordan and Egypt will increase next year to \$350 million.

The two countries also finalised a \$250 million trade agreement for 1988. It included a \$110 million barter deal under which Jordan would exchange one million tonnes of cement and raw material used in detergents, wool and glass for Egyptian aluminium, ammonia nitrate, rice, cotton and clothing.

The two countries also agreed to prepare feasibility studies for ventures planned by a joint investment holding company in meat, livestock, tourism and fishing.

An agreement was reached dealing with bilateral cooperation in the fields of information, health, consular affairs, manpower and scientific fields.

The Council of Ministers Wednesday also approved an extension of an executive programme for the implementation of the Jordanian-Yugoslav cultural agreement for the years 1986 through Sept. 1989.

The agreement provides for measures to enhance educational and cultural cooperation between the two countries.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Wednesday attends a ceremony to mark the termination of the first music camp organised by the National Music Conservatory (Petra photo)

## Queen Noor attends ceremony marking end of 1st music camp

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Wednesday attended a ceremony to mark the termination of the first music camp organised by the National Music Conservatory (NMC), which is operating under the supervision and guidance of the Nour Al H. ssein Foundation (NHF).

The conservatory director delivered a speech paying tribute to the Queen's continued support

for conservatory's programmes and outlining the main objectives of the summer camp, which especially benefit children.

One hundred and twenty children between the ages of three and 15, including Princess Raya, took part in the summer camp activities which began on Aug. 1, 1988, according to the director.

The participating children, he explained, were divided into six groups according to age and previous musical skills, and then were taught basic music skills in the 10 day programme.

He said the children were given lessons in reading and writing music.

NHF Director General In'am Al Mufti was among the audience accompanying the Queen.

The NMC, which opened its doors in 1986 with only 45 trainees, offered lessons to 110 students in the 1987-1988 scholastic year.

## 7,000 new students to enter four Jordanian universities

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Council of Higher Education (CHE) decided the four Jordanian universities should accept 7,000 new students in the 1988-1989 academic year compared to 6,000 accepted in various faculties in the past academic year.

The council, meeting under the chairmanship of Higher Education Minister Nassereddin Al Assad, defined averages acceptable by these universities as follows:

Those with an average grade of 85 per cent in the Tawjihi ex-

aminations can apply for seats at the faculties of Medicine and Dentistry; those with 80 per cent can apply for engineering and pharmacy; and those with 65 per cent average can apply to other faculties.

A statement following the council's meeting also announced that 60 per cent average in the Tawjihi examinations is acceptable at community colleges, and that applications for seats in these colleges can be submitted starting Wednesday Aug. 10.

With the acceptance of new

students, Jordanian universities this year will have around 23,000 students.

At least 15,000 students are expected to attend community colleges.

Meanwhile, the registrar at the University of Jordan, Ghazi Al Mufti, announced in a statement to the press that the first group of 250 students to be accepted in the universities various faculties will be announced by the middle of next week. The overall number of students to enrol this year at these faculties will not exceed 2,300.

## 2-week course on evaluating radio, TV programmes ends

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A two week training course on evaluating radio and television programmes and researching listeners' needs ended in Amman Wednesday.

The 27 participants prepared recommendations to be submitted to the Arab Broadcasting Union (ABU) meeting.

The course was organised by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) and the Baghdad-based Centre for Research into Viewers' and Listeners' Tastes.

Addressing the closing session, Jordan Radio and Television Director General Munir Al Dur-

ra said the course, which was held at the corporation's training centre, was designed to improve the skills and performance of staff employed at radio and television stations, enabling them to make assessments of the listeners' and viewers' needs.

The corporation, Durra said, believes in sharing views about the programmes with the general public, allowing for greater improvement.

A spokesman for the Baghdad based centre said proper attention should be given by all Arab radio and television stations to new technological developments in transmission of information.

Participants from Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait attended the training course, which was opened by Minister of Information Hani Khasawneh.

The minister described the course as the first attempt by the centre to offer high quality training to employees to upgrade their performance and efficiency.

Towards the end of the closing session, Durra distributed diplomas to the participants whose recommendations included a call on the ABU to organise annual meetings for radio and television researchers and a suggestion to form a league.



Jordan Radio and Television Director General Munir Al Durra Wednesday presents a diploma to one of the participants of a training course on evaluating radio and television programmes (Petra photo)

## Jordan to mark Housing Day on Oct. 3

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Jordan will observe the World and Arab Housing Day scheduled for Oct. 3, 1988, and will hold a variety of activities to mark the occasion, according to a spokesman for a national committee formed last year to organise activities and celebrations for the occasion.

The spokesman made a statement following a committee meeting under the chairmanship of the Housing Corporation Director Yousef Hiyasat.

According to the announcement, the activities will include

seminars, housing exhibitions and the distribution of pamphlets and posters highlighting the occasion.

The committee groups representatives of the Housing Corporation, the Military Housing Corporation, the Jordan Valley Authority, the Urban Development Department, the Housing Bank and the Jordan Engineers Association.

Last April, Public Works and Housing Minister Shafiq Zaidan told an international conference on housing, held in India, that Jordan was pursuing

all efforts to carry out housing projects for the poor, and was striving to better exploit and fairly distribute land.

The Housing Corporation, which undertakes the country's major housing projects, constructed 74 housing estates of 15,000 units over the past 20 years; and according to Hiyasat, it plans for many more in the coming year.

Jordan, Hiyasat said, needs at least 40,000 housing units in the coming 25 years, mostly benefiting low income families.

## Health Ministry issues licences to 71 doctors

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The Health Ministry Wednesday issued licences to 71 Jordanian doctors allowing them to practice medicine in a number of medical institutions run by the private and public sectors.

A statement issued by the Health Ministry said the decision was made in a bid to help reduce the problem of unemployment among Jordanian doctors.

On Aug. 4 a Libyan government delegation wound up a visit to Jordan by announcing that it had concluded contracts with 70 Jordanian doctors to work in Libyan hospitals following contacts by the Health Ministry here to find employment for the unemployed.

The delegation said that 80 more Jordanian doctors and specialists will be hired to work in Libya some time later.

Last month, Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh announced that the door was now open for 300 Jordanian doctors, specialists and para-

medics to get employment in North Yemen in accordance with an agreement with that country's Health Ministry.

He made the announcement upon returning from a five-day visit to North Yemen during which he held talks with his Yemeni counterpart Mohammad Kabab.

In a separate development, the health minister visited Mafrag governorate Wednesday and laid the foundation stone for a number of health centres.

He also opened health centres in the villages of Deir Al Kahf, Khirbet Al Samra and Munifeh. At a ground breaking ceremony for a Health Department

complex in Mafrag the minister said: "primary health care acquires most of the Health Ministry's attention at present."

"Health centres are being built in different parts of the Kingdom to offer services to the public on equal footing." These centres, he added, cover nearly 95 per cent of the total medical treatment in the Kingdom leaving only five per cent for the hospitals.

The minister later inspected work at a number of health centres in the region of Mafrag including Sabha, Um Al Quttain, Balaama. He announced that a comprehensive health centre will be set up at an area nearby to offer services to three local villages.

According to health officials the Mafrag governorate has 53 health centres offering services to 116,000 inhabitants most of whom had been issued medical cards to acquire free medical care.

## Attaches visit industrial exhibition

By Ziyad Al Shilleh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Amman Chamber of Industry Wednesday held a reception for commercial attaches at Arab and foreign embassies in Amman, to mark the opening of the chamber's permanent exhibition, and acquaint merchants and industrialists as well as foreign envoys with the different industrial products.

The chamber's President Khal-

id Abu Hassan addressed the visitors in which he underlined the need for fostering strong relationship between Jordan and the foreign markets and to allow the attaches to inspect Jordanian products.

At least 90 per cent of the manufacturing establishments in Jordan — large, medium and small — are now registered with the chamber and these are classified according to the nature of the industry, Abu Hassan noted.

Jordan, he said, relies on the Chamber of Industry to increase

national exports "and it is hoped that commercial attaches in different embassies and their countries can help the country achieve this objective."

Abu Hassan said the chamber was now studying an agreement signed with the EC countries in 1976 to explore possibilities in promoting Jordanian exports to their markets.

The visitors toured the different sections of the exhibition and inspected the items on display.

## Karak poultry farmers seek to supply Duleil slaughterhouse

KARAK (Petra, J.T.) — Poultry farmers in the Karak Governorate are demanding that a poultry slaughterhouse, which is being established at Duleil near Zarqa, should purchase poultry raised at farms in the Karak area until a slaughterhouse has been built in Karak.

The demand was made at a meeting held here Tuesday night, during which they discussed difficulties encountered by the poultry farmers in marketing poultry

meat and the role which could be played by the slaughterhouse.

The creation of the company was announced by the Ministry of Agriculture last year and the ministry's Secretary General Salem Al Lawzi declared that the company's installations are being set up at Duleil.

Lawzi said other poultry slaughterhouses will be built by the company in Irbid, Balqa, Karak and Amman.

According to Lawzi, the com-

pany's installations at Duleil will take one and a half years to complete. Once operational, the slaughterhouse would be able to produce up to 4,000 birds per hour or nearly 30 tonnes of poultry meat a month, he said.

Speakers at the Karak meeting, held at the local chamber of commerce, said there are at least 76 poultry farms in the Karak region which together produce nearly 6151 tonnes of poultry meat annually.

## Work on Tafileh electric power project begins

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) began laying power cables linking Tafileh Governorate with Hassa town to boost the electric power for Tafileh.

According to a JEA spokesman, a 41-kilometre 33-kilovolt

cable will be laid at a cost of JD 245,000. He said previously Tafileh Governorate depended only on one source of electricity coming from Rashadieh. The new arrangement was said to end power supply problems in the governorate, especially during winter.

According to the spokesman, the Hassa-Tafileh line will be part of the national grid and is being implemented as part of a large scale programme for boosting electric power to the regions of Karak, Ma'an, Aqaba, the southern Jordan Valley and Tafileh.

## Former Bangladeshi aide praises Jordan's experiment in education

AMMAN (J.T.) — Investments in education throughout the Third World declined by up to 15 per cent between 1972 and 1983, according to Dr. Abdul Majid Khan, a former Bangladeshi minister, currently visiting Jordan.

Khan said in a lecture delivered at the University of Jordan that there was urgent need for coordination between decision makers on one hand and economists and educationalists on the other, to deal with this situation.

Khan reviewed education experiments in Pakistan, the Philippines and the United States, and investments in this field over the past few years.

"Education is the only means

of spreading knowledge and awareness among the people of the world," Khan said.

He paid tribute to the Jordanian experiment in education over the past four decades and urged the private sector to invest more in education.

Among the audience was Dr. Fawzi Gharabeh, acting Uni-

versity of Jordan president, and a number of teachers.

**SUMMER CLUB ACTIVITIES END:** The activities of the three-week summer clubs were Wednesday concluded in Karak Governorate. Some 371 students took part in these activities which were designed to promote the students' capabilities in the cultural, sports, and technical fields.

Jordan Times  
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## WHAT'S GOING ON EXHIBITIONS

- \* Art exhibition by Jaber Abdul Fatah Nashid at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- \* Photo exhibition at the University of Jordan.
- \* Architectural exhibition at the Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts at 6:00 p.m.
- \* Art exhibition: "Silent Nature" at the University of Jordan.



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## Look who's talking

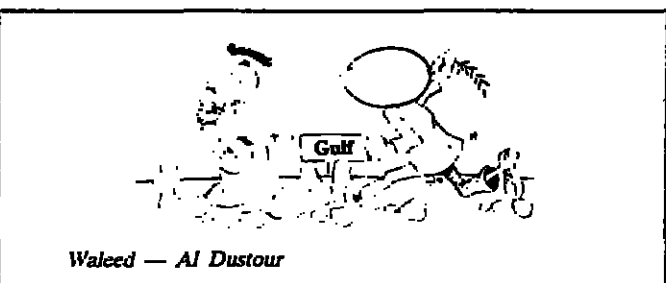
**TERRORISTS and nuclear weapons;** this was the theme of a recent symposium organised in Tel Aviv and the American and Israeli experts attending it raised concern over the possibility that nuclear arms could fall into terrorists' hands. We are tempted to say why only a "possibility"; isn't it a reality today that Israel possesses nuclear weapons and the description "terrorist" fits some of the leaders in power in the Zionist state? Furthermore, isn't it the ultimate but unspoken threat that hangs over the people of the Middle East as long as militancy and defiance prevail instead of reason and sense of fairness and justice?

We cannot but agree with most of the arguments tabled at the Tel Aviv symposium; that it is possible for someone to steal a nuclear device from an organised military force, that extremists could enlist help from qualified specialists to build atomic explosives and that some of the world capitals could be the target of attacks. But, the so-called experts appear to have very conveniently looked the other way when it came to discussing the nuclear capabilities of Israel and South Africa and the state of tension the two racist regimes have imposed on their respective regions through aggression, occupation and denial of people's legitimate fundamental rights to freedom and dignity. Perhaps some of the American experts attending the event were only being considerate of their host's feelings. Or perhaps they wanted no controversy which could point the finger at their country as the first-ever to use a nuclear weapon against an adversary in war. But that does not change the reality that any linkage between the Middle East and nuclear weapons could never be complete without putting the ever-present Israeli threat in its right perspective. Notwithstanding Israel's repeated insistence that it will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the region, it is a foregone conclusion that if ever a nuclear weapon is used in the Middle East no-one has to look further than the Zionist state's arsenal to trace its origins. Obviously it is something few people in the West can accept while others raise vehement opposition to Arab acquisition of defensive weapons with nil potency when compared to nuclear arms. We wonder how long will it take them to really comprehend the exact nature of the conflict in the Middle East and the state of affairs aggravated by the presence of Israel's nuclear arsenal.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: A lesson for all nations

IRAQI crowned its successes in its war with Iran with a final victory for its people and the Arab Nation following eight long years of conflict, sacrifices and suffering. In contrast, Iran is licking its wounds due to its stubbornness and its persistence in pursuing a losing war with Iraq for eight years during which devastating blows were dealt to its economy and military machine. Iran had to suffer a great deal due to the ill-behaviour of its leaders over the past years and had to face one failure and frustration after another due to its refusal of peace bids made by Iraq. War means destruction for innocent civilians and for their aspirations and future if it is prolonged for no reason especially if the ruling regime is bent on doing injustice to other nations. Only the enemies of mankind and peace can benefit from conflict which leaves suffering and destruction in its trail. Iraq's victories in the battle started from the moment when its people rallied to defend Arab soil and protect Arab interests on the eastern flank of the Arab World. Now that Iran has accepted peace, a new phase in the relationship between the two countries is about to begin.



Waleed — Al Dustour

### Al Dustour: A time for rejoicing

THE Gulf conflict has come to an end following eight years of heroic struggle and sacrifice offered by Iraq in defence of the Arab Nation. This is a time for rejoicing in Iraq because the Iraqi armed forces have truly achieved victory and helped their country to reach peace with its neighbour regardless of the losses in men and material. We share with the Iraqi people their great rejoicing over their victory and the achievement of peace; and we hope that the end of war will usher in a new phase in the history of the Gulf marked with peace and stability, and a new period of friendship and cooperation among the peoples of the Gulf region. There is no doubt that the whole Arab Nation is now looking with hope to Iraq, which has come out of the battles stronger than ever, to take its position within the Arab fold and boost inter-Arab cooperation and strengthen pan-Arab action in other arenas. Arab masses take pride in the Iraqi people and armed forces whose continued cooperation and close coordination aborted the ambitions and plots of the enemy.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Fruitful future

WE look to Aug. 20 as the date for the end of the Gulf war and the beginning of negotiations to reach a just and durable solution for all problems between Iraq and Iran. We look with hope towards a fruitful future among the nations of the Gulf region now that Iran has responded favourably to the calls for peace after eight long years of futile conflict on its part. The end of the war, which brought rejoicings to the whole world in general and the Arab masses in particular, inflicted heavy losses in men and material on the countries of the region. We therefore look to the day when the swords and weapons are turned into ploughs for cultivating the land and helping people to live in prosperity and we await the time when no more fighting takes place and neighbours come to an understanding and live in peace.

# Democratic nature of the uprising leadership

By Dr. Asa'd Abdul Rahman

HAD it not been for a clandestine, effective and coherent leadership, it would have been virtually impossible for the uprising to continue, unabated, for more than eight months now. Although many aspects of the uprising are known and abundant information exists about it, its inner core is still a riddle much coveted by the different Israeli secret services. Due to the secret structure and mechanism of the leadership of the uprising it has become increasingly difficult to decipher its organisation. Judged by the information extracted from various Israeli, Arab and Western reports, one can now draw a rough picture of that organisation, its traits and characteristics and the organisational relationship that seems to govern the uprising on the internal and external levels.

In the occupied territories, it is clear now that we are dealing with an organisation with a unified leadership composed of different political powers and factions of the Palestinian national movement. In light of its achievements and tactics, this leadership is both highly experienced and mobile. From top to bottom the organisation lacks the "central axis," to quote one Western source, whose presence in any organisation increases its fragility and exposure. Furthermore, the leadership seems to be well-experienced in underground tactics and enjoys a good record of secret tradition that enabled it to elude arrest. In addition, what helped the leadership most is its propensity to shun publicity.

In spite of the secret nature of this leadership, it is — more or less — apparent now that it enjoys both the flexibility and the apprehensiveness indispensable for the formation of a wide popular organisation that would encompass the wide popular content of the uprising. As expected, the mass organisation bolstered the strength of the uprising by furnishing it with a perennial source of recruits and new blood. In addition, daily encounters with the occupation forces have gained them first hand experience, an indispensable prerequisite for the continuity of future struggle. Moreover, dialectically speaking, the broader the base of the popular organisation the more social strata and classes are engulfed in the struggle. This fact made it all the more difficult for the occupation forces to contain the

uprising and even forced the Israeli army general staff to deploy their forces on a wide stretch of territory. This resulted in both weakening the army's effectiveness and increasing the monetary burden of the occupation authorities. On another level, the decentralised approach of the leadership whereby specific responsibilities were divided among popular committees contributed to the success of their popular organisation. Many popular committees were, in many instances, intertwined together to form a pyramid like shape and as such were leaders in their own locale supervising other local committees. Local leading committees were again intertwined together to form a semi-central web capable of receiving and executing orders effectively and in a unified manner. This intricate web of communications added to the Israeli confusion and bewilderment.

The relationship between the leadership of the uprising and its rank and file is a brotherly relationship based on equality away from bureaucratic and authoritarian supervision. This comrade-like relationship gained the leadership complete compliance and total allegiance from its rank and file. In many cases, however, the popular unified command of the uprising positively responded to the suggestions, needs and aspirations of its popular wide base. The channels of communications between the leadership and its popular base were equally bidirectional. Democratic practices at the top made possible the interaction of initiatives which continuously flowed both ways. So far, enough has been said about the leadership of the uprising in the occupied territories. How then is such leadership connected with the leadership of the PLO abroad?

The outbreak of what is now known as the intifadah was at its beginnings a popular and spontaneous outburst of violence. Not a single party or political power can claim credit for its inception. Accumulated adverse circumstances, increased economic hardships, displacement and various forms of oppression were all factors that eventually contributed to the seemingly spontaneous and intensive outburst of violence. Experienced and well-trained cadres of the PLO in the occupied territories, whose previous efforts were part of

the accumulation process, did not allow such an opportunity to slip by. Rather, the wide popular discontent, and eventual unrest was organised and directed into its appropriate political channels. The once haphazard and spontaneous manifestations of social and political unrest have become now, thanks to the joint efforts of the cadres of the PLO, a coherent and viable popular uprising with a wide popular base. These efforts were synchronous with the efforts of establishing the unified leadership of the interior.

As expected in such circumstances, the relationship between the unified leadership of the interior with the higher leadership of the PLO abroad was further intensified either by direct or indirect contacts between the leaders of the different political groups abroad and their organisational protrusions and supporters in the occupied territories. The spontaneous slogans and banners that were raised by the "uprisers" made it clear beyond any doubt, that all were acting under the umbrella of the PLO. Day after day this fact was entrenched and subsequent events proved that the uprising is nothing but the long arm and/or the political and military "field command" of the higher PLO leadership abroad.

No one expects such a relationship to be totally devoid of any differences in opinion and sometimes conflicting views. But, the kind of relationship that governs the unified command with its rank and file is the same unbureaucratic, decentralised and democratic relationship that governs the unified command of the interior with the PLO abroad. The command of the interior enjoys freedom of action and provision for initiatives and daily decisions. All decisions related to the daily encounters with the occupation forces and decisions that might avoid unnecessary confrontation and consequent hardships to the people are taken on the local level. In light of the achievements of the intifadah, do we still need further proof of how indispensable the democratic approach is in strengthening both the interior and exterior fabric of any social or political movement? Democracy is the mainstay of the present uprising and is its only guarantee for continuity.

## Palestinian uprising enters new phase

By John Rogers  
Reuters

JERUSALEM — The Palestinian uprising against Israeli rule in the West Bank and Gaza, which went into its ninth month Tuesday, has entered a new phase with emphasis on feverish political planning rather than violence.

Clashes flare daily between Israeli troops and youths throwing rocks or petrol bombs. Injuries or deaths are expected to continue. But they appear to have become more isolated and less frequent in recent weeks, Palestinian and Israelis say.

The prospect that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) may declare an independent state and government-in-exile for the 1.5 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip has rocketed to the top of the agenda. It has Palestinians and Israelis airing a variety of views on what should be done about the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967.

And it has Israeli politicians, shaping up for general elections

in November, searching for answers.

"The Palestinians are launching a series of initiatives, one after the other, that give them the advantage," said Palestinian philosophy professor Sari Nusseibeh.

"The Israelis have to react. They have to come up with something realistic."

Jordan prompted the change of emphasis, stunning both Palestinians and Israelis by declaring the West Bank was no longer its responsibility.

In the 10 days since Jordan cut ties with the West Bank, Israeli politicians have proposed solutions ranging from, on the right, expelling the Palestinians or annexing the territories to, on the left, negotiating a two-state solution.

Palestinian leftists and Muslim hardliners favour escalating the uprising. They say sustained street action has provoked the most intense debate in 21 years of Israeli occupation.

A total of 249 Palestinians and four Israelis have been killed during the uprising, most in

clashes between troops and demonstrators.

The underground Unified National Leadership of the Uprising, speaking in the PLO's name, appears to have the upper hand at present and is adopting a "wait and see" attitude, a veteran Palestinian political figure said.

Intense debate among Palestinians and Israelis centres on a draft declaration of Palestinian independence and formation of a government-in-exile which would unite rival factions under PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

It would try to channel funds into the territories and work with local popular committees which, activists say, are already challenging Israel's civil administration. Israeli security sources believe activity by these committees will become more intense as they try to fill an administrative gap left by Jordan's action.

Existence of a government-in-exile of an occupied but nominally independent Palestine would put international pressure on Israel by attracting recognition from sympathetic countries,

Palestinians believe.

Israel says the idea of an independent Palestinian state is intolerable and it will not permit a government-in-exile to send money into the West Bank and Gaza.

"It is a crazy idea since there is no chance whatsoever that it will be realised," right-wing Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said. "All of the camps in Israel... view (such an idea) as a great danger to our very existence."

Palestinian analysts say a proclamation of independence is only one option. Another would be to ask the United Nations to assume some sort of custodianship over the West Bank and Gaza.

A meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC) is due in the next month and will determine future action, they believe.

"We're talking about six months in which maybe the intifadah (uprising) will continue at the same level and Palestinians will launch a number of initiatives — and the Israelis will have to come up with answers of their own," Nusseibeh said.

## Guns of the guards cast shadows over Iran's rural scene

By John Baggaley  
Reuters

TABRIZ, Iran — The road to Turkey winds gently out of the ancient Iranian capital of Tabriz — to the first checkpoint.

At the roundabout, still in the city suburbs, revolutionary guards wield rifles and sub-machineguns with a grim casualness that is repeated time and again in one of the most spectacular landscapes of rural Iran.

Lying 1,360 metres above sea level, Tabriz with its 600,000 people is the focal point of the richly-fertile slopes and grey granite mountains of south Azarbaijan province in northwest Iran. It is also only about 180 kilometres from Iran's enemy of eight bloody years, Iraq.

The rural tranquility is deceptive.

"The guards are trying to capture Mujahideen men who might be trying to slip into the country," an Iranian journalist said.

The hanging in public early in August of seven Mujahideen Khalk dissidents in Bakhtaran, another the next day and two in Kangavar add a frightening element to a daily routine.

From the road north to Marand, all looks peaceful — boys guard sheep, goats, and the occasional cow.

Acres of sunflowers grow six feet or more, to provide seeds for food and help fuel the local economy.

The roads through walnut trees and apple orchards in this province and adjacent west Azarbaijan — from the Soviet Union in the north, down the east Turkish border, to touch Iraq — were also a favoured route of those seeking to flee the early days of the Islamic revolution.

The revolution is evident in the depths of the rural provinces. At the edge of Payam township, a football game is watched over by Iran's spiritual leadership, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and his designated successor Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri.

Their portraits cover the end wall of a building some 20 feet high. The country's President Ali Khamenei comes from the small town of Khameneh nearby.

Slogans decorate other walls. "Iran will resist all the atheists of the world to the last," runs one — for some 30 feet of public wall, punctuated by the sign of the revolutionary guards, the upright arm with clenched fist gripping a rifle in defiance.

In small villages, the words of slogans — on ideology and servitude, for example — evidence an awareness belying the size of the community.

Many of the people speak Turkish, an Iranian official said, tying it to historical links with the neighbour who for the eight years of Gulf warfare has tried to steer a neutral line.

The men's baggy pants, waist scarves and headcovers add another clue to cultural ties. Heavy trucks heading towards Turkey, and roadside signs of "transit trucks parking," appear to have little to do with the local communities, as the flow of trade benefits from Ankara's neutrality.

Some 15 kilometres east of Evogli town in western Azarbaijan, medieval forms of mud-and-stone, single storey cottages — many with holes for windows — point to a subsistence lifestyle, or love of tradition in a region gripped by harsh winters.

Haystacks sit piled on the flat roofs of the houses, grouped in a square around a packed-earth yard, the handiest site for winter fodder and a source of insulation for the inhabitants.

Near Evogli, yet another check, with the peremptory demand to see papers needing no translation from Farsi for either local Turkish speakers or foreigners.

"This is one of the most beautiful parts of Iran," a local man said of the spectacular first sight of the 125-kilometre long salt-water Oroumieh Lake that lies between the two provinces.

Fewer than 50 kilometres from the Iraqi border, Iran's rural landscape has a healthy, fresh greenness set amid the hills and mountains that seem to encircle each point of the provinces.

But in Oroumieh, provincial capital counterpart to neighbouring Tabriz, the sand-bagged, bomb shelter slits over open roadside drains and a hospital treating casualties of chemical weapons repeat the message that the whole nation is affected by war.

## Fighting for Mexican presidency

By Richard Jacobsen  
Reuters

TORREON, Mexico — Cuauhtemoc Cardenas, disputing his second-place showing in last month's Mexican presidential election, stepped off the plane in this northern farm town to a winner's welcome.

"Viva Cardenas, our president," an elderly woman shouted as Cardenas, clad in blue jeans and boots, walked under a banner reading: "Mr. President Cuauhtemoc Cardenas, you give the orders."

Alleging fraud in the July 6 polls, Mexico's hardest fought election in decades, the Cardenas camp is determined to contest the victory of Carlos Salinas de Gortari, candidate of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI).

"What we are seeing is the people's determination to defend their rights, to defend the right that we Mexicans have to democratically elect those who govern us," Cardenas said.

He claims that the government and the PRI orchestrated massive fraud at the polling stations and during the week-long vote tally to

rob him of the presidency. PRI has not lost a presidential contest since 1929. This year was the first time it conceded any losses in senate races.

Cardenas said his candidacy, based on a nationalistic platform, gained widespread support due primarily to voters' frustration with Mexico's prolonged economic crisis.

According to official figures, Salinas won with 50.36 per cent of the vote, PRI's narrowest margin in history.

Cardenas of the centre-left National Democratic Front (FDN) was placed second with 31.12 per cent, with Manuel Clouthier of the rightist National Action Party (PAN) with 17.07 per cent in third.

'New phase'

Soon after those official returns were announced, Cardenas began what he called "a new phase of the electoral process."

Starting with a Mexico City rally of 300,000 supporters, Cardenas began touring the country telling his backers not to accept a Salinas presidency.

"There is evidence of fraud throughout the republic," Carde-

nas told Reuters recently aboard an FDN bus touring the northern state of Coahuila.

"These are things which Mexicans cannot accept," added Cardenas, the son of a popular president of the 1930s and himself a PRI dissident forced out last year in a struggle over greater democracy within the party.

Salinas has not commented directly on the Cardenas tour and has called the opposition's electoral gains — including its first four seats in the senate and major inroads in the lower house — a sign of Mexico's maturing democracy.

But the PRI recently published full-page ads in several Mexico City newspapers saying it is Cardenas' "personal ambition" that keeps him from accepting the Salinas victory.

"Faced with the triumph of the PRI candidate... Cardenas has had to fall back on false accusations, lies and daily provocations in order to try to prove something the majority of the people know cannot be proven," the ads read.

At rallies in Coahuila, Cardenas tells supporters to organise committees and be prepared for protests in coming weeks to keep

from having their rights "run over."

He denies, however, that he is inciting open rebellion.

"It isn't that one is agitating — the people are simply demanding that their rights be respected," he said. "There will be no actions outside the law."

Cardenas' strategy turns on the Mexican constitution, which states that federal elections results are not official until confirmed by congressional electoral colleges.

Colleges in the upper and lower houses are to begin meeting on Aug. 15 to review senate and chamber of deputies elections and in early September, congress will move to confirm the presidential elections.

He said officials from the FDN and PAN — which has called for the annulment of the presidential election — were negotiating an agreement for the two leading opposition groups to work together in the electoral colleges.

And as the Silver Tour bus pulled into the town of Francisco I. Madero where about 6,000 supporters were waiting, Cardenas said he would continue fighting

## U.S. takes security threats in Seoul seriously

By Lee Byrd  
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Publicly, the United States says it is certain South Korea will deliver on its promise of a safe summer Olympic games. Privately, it is scrambling against the specter of terrorism.

It is an effort that has involved private understandings between the superpowers, the quiet redeployment of U.S. military might, unprecedented cooperation among intelligence agencies throughout the world and secret contingency planning for emergency transportation of athletes.

The memories of Munich still hang heavily over any international competition. But the choice of Seoul for the 1988 Olympics has elevated the threat, as Rand Corp. counter-terrorism expert Brian Jenkins put it, from the theoretical to the palpable.

Among the concerns:

— North Korea: The Communist nation is still technically at war with the south 35 years after the ceasefire and is boycotting the games after being denied full partnership as host. Last November, a self-avowed North Korean agent planted a bomb on a Korean Air Lines flight bound for Seoul from Burma, killing all 115 people aboard. The agent, Kim Hyun Hee, said she had been training for missions against the Seoul Olympics since 1984. South Korean officials also blamed the north for a bombing at Kimpo airport, killing five people, less than a week before the Asian games began in 1986.

Moreover, U.S. and South Korean officials have expressed alarm, farfetched as it may seem, at the north's redeployment of MiG-29s and SA-5 surface-to-air missiles closer to the 38th parallel. The 200-mile range missiles are capable of hitting any aircraft over Seoul airspace, only 70 miles away. The United States, which

plans to bolster its own military forces around Seoul in time for the Olympics, sought and received assurances from the Soviet Union in June that North Korea will behave. But just two weeks ago, the United Nations command accused the north of threatening war to undermine the games.

— A resurgent Japanese Red Army: The leftist terrorist organisation is best known for the 1972 massacre at Israel's Lod airport. The group had been moribund since 1977, with a number of its leaders believed in hiding in North Korea. Since last fall, however, Red Army members have sprung up around the globe, claiming responsibility for attacks on American and Japanese embassies in Rome and Jakarta, Indonesia. Italian authorities have implicated the organisation in an April 15 bombing that killed five people outside an American military club.

One member, Osamu

Maruoka, was arrested in Japan carrying a false passport and a ticket for Seoul. Another suspected member was arrested by Philippine authorities in June at a hospital where he was undergoing plastic surgery to disguise his identity, allegedly in preparation for disrupting the Olympics. According to Japanese authorities, the Red Army is operating on a \$6 million ransom the Japanese government paid to recover hostages in the 1977 hijacking of a Japan Air Lines plane in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

— An array of other terrorist groups, including those from the Middle East who may eye the Olympics as an opportunity to strike back at the United States for its military presence in the Gulf and the recent accidental downing of an Iranian airliner. Undersecretary of State Edward J. Derwinski, the chief U.S. representative in international discussions over Olympics security, also notes that, "You have this

increase in Sikh terrorism, the lashing out at almost any Indian; the Armenian terrorists periodically try attacks on Turks; the Irish Republican Army and their activities, the PLO — going back to Munich — all of these are inherently out there, the Japanese Red Army, the Italian Red Brigades." Basque separatists constitute another group under close international scrutiny.

— Domestic disorder within South Korea itself. Though American television viewers have been bombarded with seemingly daily scenes of violent demonstrations by students hurling rocks and molotov cocktails, U.S. experts are virtually agreed that this is the least serious threat to the games. For one thing, they point out that while the students have their isolated skirmishes with police, they have not singled out Americans or any other tourists as targets. For another, the universities are shut down for the summer, and the government

may forbid them to re-open until after the games. And last, the government has flatly promised to smash any violent street demonstrations aimed at the Olympics, and nobody doubts it.

U.S. authorities are hard pressed to find any obvious shortcomings in the security efforts by South Korea and have consistently affirmed their support for the Olympic host's effort.

"My own sense is that within Korea, we are going to have a safe Olympics," said Robert E. Lamb, assistant secretary of state for diplomatic security. "The Koreans have put a great deal of thought into it and the whole country is being mobilised."

But not all of the security focus is on Korea. The United States and seven other nations, representing transportation hubs through which most Olympic visitors will travel, have laid plans to try to ensure that terrorists do not board or hide explosives on planes bound for Seoul.



## Israelis use dogs against protesters

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM** (AP) — An Israeli military officer said the army had begun using attack dogs against Palestinian protesters in the occupied West Bank, three Israeli newspapers reported Wednesday.

"These were big dogs especially trained for attack. The Arabs are more afraid of them than of rubber bullets," Orit Wolf told the daily Haaretz. She said at least three army units in the West Bank used dogs against protesters.

A military spokesman said the army had no policy of using dogs to stop protesters, but was checking whether some "exceptions" occurred.

Wolf told Davar, Haaretz and Al Hamishmar dailies that dozens of attack dogs were used in what she described as a "local initiative" of unit commanders.

Wolf said she witnessed one Palestinian demonstration to which "two sergeant majors and several soldiers arrived within minutes, each accompanied by a dog," Al Hamishmar reported.

"The Arabs fear the dogs and

we also fear such dogs," she said. The use of dogs against Palestinian protesters in the occupied territories was suggested several months ago by Israeli spy master Rafael Eitan.

### Israeli economy

Meanwhile, Israeli Finance Minister Moshe Nissim, speaking to an international gathering of Jewish fundraisers, said the uprising had hurt Israel's economy.

"Our production this year will fall by approximately 1.5 per cent" this year, Nissim predicted. "In other words, our economy is experiencing a slowing-down."

Some 400 Palestinians working for Israel's military government have quit or been laid off in recent weeks, and the occupation authorities intended to dismiss or give early retirement to another 350 Palestinians because of budgetary restrictions, an administration official said.

Some 19,000 Palestinians work for the occupation authorities, but tax collection in the territories has fallen this year



Handcuffed to a policeman and with legs in shackles, detained Palestinian activist Faisal Husseini is led to a police van after a hearing at an Israeli court. Reports say that Israel is under

pressure to amend the "administrative detention" order against Husseini and press "criminal" charges against the activist, who advocates Palestinian-Israeli dialogue and a two-state solution.

## U.S. takes wait-and-see stand on its fleet in Gulf

**WASHINGTON (R)** — Washington will wait for the Iran-Iraq truce to take effect as scheduled Aug. 20 and see if it holds before scaling down its 27-ship fleet in the Gulf, Secretary of Defence Frank Carlucci has said.

"The ceasefire has not yet taken hold," Carlucci said in a CBS television interview Tuesday. "We will have to wait a prudent amount of time to make certain it does in fact take hold and then we will draw down."

Meanwhile, White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said the United States would pay part of the cost of monitoring the U.N.-brokered ceasefire in the eight-year-old war.

"The United States stands ready to bear its fair share of the cost, including the provision of transportation and equipment as necessary to facilitate the mission of the (United Nations) observer force," Fitzwater said.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar announced Monday that Iran and Iraq would begin a ceasefire Aug. 20 and open talks on a permanent peace accord in Geneva five days later.

Carlucci said the United States had no desire to maintain its current level of forces in the Gulf any longer than necessary to protect American-flag and neutral shipping from attacks that have been part of the Iran-Iraq war.

"On the other hand, we can't put (the remaining U.S. forces) in jeopardy by beginning to withdraw too soon," Carlucci added in an interview on NBC television. "So we'll have to judge the situation as it goes along."

Carlucci repeated the oft-stated position that the United States would continue to maintain at least a small presence in the Gulf area, as it has done since World War II.

Before the U.S. navy began escorting Kuwaiti tankers, refueled as American vessels in July 1987, it normally deployed no more than about five ships in the area.

Carlucci said the U.S. force, now officially put at 27 ships, could eventually be reduced to "something on that order" if the ceasefire holds.

Pentagon spokesman Dan Howard said the United States would eventually adjust its forces to a level "commensurate with the perceived threat." But he

added: "It may be some time" before the United States reaches the level of five or six ships.

Howard said he expected U.S. allies, which now have 41 vessels in the area, to adjust their forces as well. But he said he knew of no formal discussions aimed at projecting future allied force requirements.

At the State Department, spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley said the Reagan administration intended to be "as helpful as we can" in helping the United Nations to enforce a negotiated end to the war and was reviewing the role Washington might play.

"We're looking at ways we can provide logistical support," she said.

As part of the ceasefire deal,

the U.N. Security Council Tuesday approved the formation of a 350-member group of unarmed observers to monitor the truce and troop withdrawal.

The force is initially being deployed for six months, at a cost of an estimated \$74 million to the world organization, which is already in a deep financial crisis due to the failure of some members — including the United States — to pay their dues.

Perez de Cuellar has expressed concern that if the back contributions are not paid up, the United Nations will run out of operating funds this autumn. He discussed the issue with President Reagan at the White House last month.

Oakley said an Arab league delegation headed by Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal met acting Secretary of State John Whitehead Monday and discussed "ways in which we can all participate in peacekeeping operations" in the Gulf.

She refused to give any details.

## Iran at peace faces host of problems

By John Baggaley  
Reuters

**TEHRAN** — An end to the killing in the bitter Gulf conflict will present Iran with a host of problems born of its revolution and eight-year war with Iraq, diplomats in the capital say.

"The reasons for ending the war are exactly the factors which pose the greatest challenge to Iran's leadership after peace is established," one Western diplomat said a few hours before Monday's announcement of an Aug. 20 truce.

He cited a shattered economy, military setbacks. A people demoralised from chemical and missile raids, and the age and health of Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini among pressures which forced Tehran to choose between war and survival of the Islamic revolution.

While Iranian President Ali Khamenei said last Monday that Iran was stronger than ever as a result of the war, Khomeini said as he announced why Iran accepted U.N. ceasefire Resolution 598 in July: "I consider it to be in the interest of the revolution and the system at this juncture."

Diplomats see the road from ceasefire Aug. 20 to permanent peace being difficult for both sides — each embittered by up to a million corpses left on the battlefield.

Boundaries, the exchange of prisoners of war, and the Iranian dissident Mujahideen-e-Khalq organisation are immediate problems dividing the two at direct talks to follow the truce.

"Where are the troops going to pull back to," one diplomat asked, saying he believed a buffer zone would have to be set-up between the countries for monitoring by U.N. observers.

### Algeria agreement

Tehran maintains land boundaries are already internationally recognised under the 1975 Algiers agreement which was abrogated by Iraq.

And Tehran is unlikely to accept such a buffer zone, analysts commented.

Foreign Ministry official Alireza Deyhim said Monday that the forces should withdraw to behind the 1975 borders.

The 1,200-kilometre long land frontier was defined by about 570 markers, Deyhim said, adding that many had been destroyed during Iraqi attacks. A 350-strong U.N. team is to monitor the border line.

"We hope it does not cause a delay in the monitoring but we have the necessary maps," he said.

Resolution 598 stipulates after truce and troop pullback an exchange of prisoners of war.

### Mujahideen issue

Iran already says 7,000 prisoners have disappeared from Iranian camps and has asked for an inquiry. The hanging in Iran of 15 Mujahideen-e-Khalq dissidents presents another problem on the peace path.

Iran sees no place for them in its future.

The Jomhuri Islami newspaper said Monday: "Capital punishment is the least penalty for monfeqin (dissidents)."

The dissidents have a 30,000 strong army, diplomats estimate, and one said Monday "These people just can't be ignored" once peace is achieved.

Iran's problems like any war ravaged country are formidable but they are exacerbated by the country being plunged straight from revolution to war, say

diplomats and observers.

The transition period after peace will be particularly difficult one diplomat said, adding that internal tension was bound to worsen.

The end of war meant the disappearance of a major unifying force which would release simmering internal rivalries, he said.

Another diplomat said he felt a vital catalyst to Iran accepting 598 was the knowledge of Khomeini could not go on forever and was the only figure with stature to get the people to accept truce.

Brigadier General Morteza Mohammadi, division 81 commander in Khorramabad, illustrated the loyalty to Khomeini in a Tehran Times poll on the 598 agreement.

"We are not tired of fighting ... yet being a follower of the imam ... we obey his decree whatever it is," he said.

### Transition

The 85-year-old leader has long been seen, as holding the key to Iran's future but recent changes in the country's internal power structure are viewed by some analysts as preparation for a period of transition.

They point to the appointment in June of parliamentary speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani as military supreme, as one piece in the new structure.

In charge of both army and revolutionary guards they see in him a chance of unifying the armed forces.

Another piece of the structure was the early 1988 appointment of the discernment expediency council to reconcile differences between the Guardians Council and parliament.

The guardians ensure parliament's decisions do not go against the Islamic principles and the new mediating body

may play a vital part in the economic reform sought by parliament but opposed by the conservative majority in the Guardians Council.

One Western diplomat saw the suspension of parliament and universities — officially to allow members to go to the warfronts — as preparation to avoid divisive debate in the post truce period.

"I think the leaders have got it under control," he said, though they would need to watch those ready to exploit the situation."

"The biggest help to Iran's pragmatic leadership would be for Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to be named by an impartial body as the aggressor in the war," he added.

Iran delayed for a year over accepting 598 because it wanted Iraq branded as war aggressor before a ceasefire was agreed.

### Economic problems

Analysts and diplomats estimate Iran's factories now operate at only 30 per cent capacity, inflation lies between 50 and 70 per cent a year and there is 30 per cent unemployment. The release from the fronts of thousands of men will not help.

Social discontent could be fuelled by the daily problem of soaring prices, erratic electricity, shortages fuelling a black market — which a nation at war accepts but rejects in peace, say analysts.

The main support of Iran's economy, its oil revenue is expected this year to be about \$7 billion, the worst ever in real dollar exchange terms.

The viewpoints that Tehran will pump more oil, bringing down prices or try to hold up world prices by restraint, both have their supporters here.

But no-one is willing to forecast.

Immediate benefits that have come from recent Iranian policy — renewed links with France and Canada, moves towards rapprochement with Britain which is sending a diplomat back to Tehran this week after a break of months — are significant but mean little to ordinary Iranians, diplomats say.

## U.N. observers arrive in Iran, Iraq

(Continued from page 1)

In Washington, White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said Wednesday that Arab Gulf states would be urged to donate a substantial portion of the peacekeeping effort's cost.

"We'll be giving the same message to other countries like Japan and others who have an interest in the Gulf," Fitzwater said.

Five days after the ceasefire begins Aug. 20, delegations from Iran and Iraq will meet in Geneva for face-to-face peace talks under the auspices of Perez de Cuellar.

The Geneva talks are expected to be at foreign minister level. Iran's foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, returned early Wednesday from three weeks of talks at the United Nations and Tehran Radio said the cabinet heard a report from him.

The radio contended in a commentary that Iraq could create obstacles to the full implementation of Resolution 598, just as it had initially raised the precondition of direct talks before a ceasefire.

Also Wednesday, Tehran Radio reported that Iraqi warplanes "violated" Iranian air space in the southwest of the country. No bombing was reported.

The Iraqi News Agency carried no reports of fighting.

Cyrus Nasseri, head of the Iranian mission to the United Nations in Geneva, said that there was hope for a lasting peace in the region if there was a "positive response from the international community" to the issues at stake.

The talks in Geneva are going to be very difficult," he told an international conference organised by Iran.

"Iran's rights have to be pre-

served," he said, using Iran's shorthand for its demand that Iraq be identified as starting the war. Iran also wants "compensation for aggression."

He did not make any detailed reference to the claims in his brief lecture.

Earlier, official Iranian assessments of the cost of war damage put it at \$350 billion.

Commenting on the developments that led up to Iran's acceptance of Resolution 598 July 18, Nasseri linked the decision to a growing involvement of the superpowers and other countries on Iraq's side.

He said a full political and economic embargo against Iran

eventually led to a point where it was necessary to make a decision.

"To avoid further loss of life and property, it was decided to give another chance to reconciliation," the Iranian diplomat said.

More than 24 hours after receiving word of the truce, Iraqis continued to celebrate, honking horns and jumping out of cars to dance in Baghdad's traffic-clogged streets.

The office of President Saddam Hussein ordered Iraqis to stop firing live rounds into the air to celebrate the ceasefire.

It issued a statement saying the practice could cause loss of life and warning of heavy punishment for anyone who ignored the ban.

## Murphy holds talks in Cairo

(Continued from page 1)

Mubarak received Murphy at the presidential residence where the media is barred.

In a chat with reporters Tuesday, Mubarak refused to concur with a questioner's suggestion that the latest U.S. peace plan was dead following Jordan's decision to sever formal links with the West Bank.

"We cannot say this," Mubarak said. He added that Jordan remains committed to the Middle

East peace process, a view aired also by Murphy just before he left Amman Tuesday.

Mubarak said that the PLO must decide its future course quickly.

Before starting his tour, Murphy said in Washington he hoped to meet with some Palestinians but that there was no change in the U.S. policy banning contacts with PLO officials.

Egypt offered to help arrange the meeting in Cairo.

## Israeli vehicle attacked

(Continued from page 1)

territories.

Shamir also vowed Israel would maintain its control over the West Bank following Jordan's decision to sever ties with the occupied territories.

Shamir's 20-minute speech came during a special session of Israel's 120-seat parliament.

Left-wing politicians called for the debate to discuss Israel's re-

sponse to Jordan's announcement. They argued Israel should take the opportunity to explore peace prospects with the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

But Shamir, referring to a Palestinian initiative to declare a Palestinian state in the occupied territories, said: "It must be as clear as the noon sun... that the state of Israel will not play this game."

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# Shippers expect slow trade pick up for Gulf Arab states

DUBAI (R) — Shipping operators Tuesday hailed the Iran-Iraq ceasefire and said maritime trade in the Gulf would pick up slowly if peace lasted.

But some Iranian and Iraqi ports were too damaged to reopen quickly and neither country could afford to suddenly boost imports, they said.

"We're not going to dance in the streets about any sudden huge increase in Gulf trade," shipping agent Kenneth Mackinley told Reuters. "We're talking about a long-term trend."

Shipping executives said their costs were likely to fall, making the waterway a more attractive trade route. Cargo war risk insurance rates for the Gulf were cut this week and danger money for seamen — sometimes doubling their pay — is likely to be reduced.

The executives said modern ports in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), especially Dubai, were well-placed to handle any short-term increase in cargo for Iran and Iraq.

"The UAE is already an effi-

cient entrepot centre for Gulf states, particularly Iran, and this role is likely to increase," one said.

Iraq's port of Basra and Iran's Abadan and Khorramshahr at the northern end of the Gulf might need two years of repairs or more to start operating in a major way, shipping operators said.

About 70 ships trapped in the Shatt Al Arab waterway below Basra since the war began may be able to leave soon unless major dredging is needed, they added.

Trade lost during the war to the Red Sea and overland routes could start to trickle back to the Gulf waterway, they said.

Shipping executives expressed delight at the prospect of an end to the war in which nearly 500 ships were attacked, more than 300 seamen were killed and shipping insurance claims of more than \$1 billion were lodged.

"Of course it's wonderful news," one said. "But no one will

relax yet. People will wait to be sure both sides really mean it before much is going to change."

Most shipping operators questioned said they hoped the U.S. navy and other big Western fleets in the Gulf — from Britain, France and Italy — would stay until durable peace looked certain.

They noted that Iranian gunboats were still stationed at Abu Musa island 30 miles off Dubai, from where they have raided ships serving Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states allied to Iraq.

"The gunboats have stayed out of sight for the last few days," a source said. "They've stopped running about and trying to search ships, but it makes you nervous to know they are there."

Many of Iran's 44 raids on ships this year were launched from Abu Musa or bases in the 30-mile wide Strait of Hormuz, conduit for one-sixth of the Western world's oil.

The last ship hit was the 284,502-tonne Norwegian tanker Berge Lord, raked with

machinegun fire off Abu Musa Thursday.

Shipping sources said scores of mines believed laid by Iran were probably still in the Gulf and could remain a hazard for years.

An early change in shipping movements could be the export of Iranian oil, running at more than 1.5 million barrels per day (b/d), shipping operators said.

There could be some losers amid the general improvement in shipping activity.

Shipping sources said salvage work for scores of tugboats, which have saved many lives by dousing flames on attacked ships, would fall sharply.

They said the UAE's Fujairah and Khor Fakkan ports outside the Gulf, which have won business from shippers unwilling to pay high insurance costs to enter the waterway, could be hit.

They added that Dubai's dry-dock, one of the world's biggest, looked set to lose a big source of revenue after repairing many ships attacked by both Iran and Iraq.

# Municipality seeks loans to facilitate traffic in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh announced that contacts with the World Bank are underway for loans to finance major road projects within the Amman region.

Rawabdeh told a meeting of the municipality council that at least JD 52.4 million will be needed to carry out construction work on bridges and roads at Wadi Al Haddadeh and plots of land would need to be appropriated for public use. At least JD 20 million in loans will be needed to help finance these projects, according to Rawabdeh as quoted by the local press Wednesday.

Apart from bridges and junctions to facilitate traffic at Muhajir, the Seventh and Eighth Circles and the Independence Street, there is need to build a new municipality building on a 100 dunams near the Independence Street since the municipality currently pays JD 300,000 annually for its rented building. Rawabdeh also said a commit-

tee of engineers and specialists has been formed to study designs for the JD 4 million municipality building of which JD 3 million will be spent on construction.

## Recreation centre

In answer to a question about the municipality's recreation centre at Jubeiha, which was opened this summer, Rawabdeh said the project cost JD 4.6 million, which came in the form of loans from local banks, from the Bahrain government and the Cities and Villages Development Bank.

He said the recreation centre will bring in JD 656,000 by the end of this year.

## Overpass

Rawabdeh said the municipality is contemplating the construction of an overpass linking Firas Circle in Jabal Hussein with the Third Circle of Jabal Amman, a project expected to cost JD 40 million. He also said the municipality will purchase 50 garbage trucks in the coming five years to boost its capacity to maintain cleanliness in the capital.

## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Wednesday rates					
Local sell/buy rates in fitts					
Belgian franc (for 100)	92.9/	93.8	Saudi riyal	100.0/	101.0
Dutch guilder	172.3/	174.0	Syrian lira (for JD 1)	100.0/	102.0
French franc	57.7/	58.3	Lebanese lira (for JD 1)	880.0/	900.0
Italian lira (for 100)	26.4/	26.7	Iraqi dinar	440.0/	470.0
Japanese yen (for 100)	276.5/	279.3	Kuwaiti dinar	1320.0/	1340.0
Swedish crown	232.5/	234.8	Egyptian pound	160.0/	165.0
U.S. dollar	629.5/	635.9	Qatari riyal	103.0/	104.0
U.K. sterling pound	673.2/	677.2	Omani riyal	980.0/	990.0
Deutschmark	194.5/	196.4	Bahraini dinar	990.0/	1000.0

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for August 10, 1988.

	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	252536	JD 290208	318
Top three companies:			
Jordan Gulf Bank	30000	JD 36450	6
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	4561	JD 33751	8
Jordan Phosphate Mines	10222	JD 26066	8
Parallel market:	14854	JD 6257	—
Development bonds:	82	JD 4432	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	—	—	—

## JORDAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ministry of Industry and Trade	663191	Jordan Commercial Centres	603507
Ministry of Supply	602121	Free Zones Corporation	642001
Ministry of Finance	636321	Amman Financial Market	660170
Ministry of Planning	644466	Amman Chamber of Commerce	666151
Ministry of Labour	663186	Amman Chamber of Industry	644747
Ministry of Communications	847391	Association of Banks in Jordan	662258
Ministry of Agriculture	639391	Jordan Association of Insurance Companies	647370
Income Tax Department	660151	General Statistics Department	846171
Central Bank of Jordan	639301	Jordanian Businessmen Association	680663
Amman Customs Department	772181		
Social Security Corporation	643000		
Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation	721194		

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One Sterling	1.6870/80	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.2170/80	Canadian dollar	
	1.9195/9202	Deutschemarks	
	2.1675/85	Dutch guilders	
	1.6045/55	Swiss francs	
	40.207/80	Belgian francs	
	6.4830/80	French francs	
	1418/1419	Italian lire	
	134.65/75	Japanese yen	
	6.5440/90	Swedish crowns	
	6.9650/9700	Norwegian crowns	
	7.3240/90	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	427.15/427.45	U.S. dollars	

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — The share market suffered its biggest fall in almost two weeks in nervous trading triggered by falls on foreign markets due to fears of higher interest rates. The All Ordinaries was down 24.6 to 1633.0.

TOKYO — Share prices fell on continued investor worries about interest rate rises after the U.S. Federal Reserve raised its discount rate. The Nikkei index, in its biggest plunge of the year, fell 615.49 to 27,554.87.

HONG KONG — Prices closed weaker following news of the arrest of six Hong Kong stock exchange officials. The Hang Seng index fell 54.66 to 2,579.38.

SINGAPORE — Prices closed sharply lower in response to further falls on the Tokyo market and investor worries about rising world interest rates. The Straits Times Industrial index fell 29.91 to 1,147.96.

BOMBAY — Share prices recovered on scattered institutional support after falling for the past two days. Brokers said purchases by Unit Trust of India, a leading state-owned investment institution, cheered sentiment.

FRANKFURT — Prices closed a moderate bourse sharply lower, falling almost two per cent on interest rate worries. The Dax index fell 23.34 to 1,173.45.

ZURICH — The market closed broadly lower in reaction to the sharp fall on Wall Street overnight and increasing concerns about rising interest rates. Towards the close the All Share Swiss index was down 6.9 to 900.7.

PARIS — Prices ended the continuous session lower on anxiety over global pressure on interest rates.

LONDON — Shares were above their mid-afternoon lows in late trading, but volume was slack and investors remained cautious over the outlook for interest rates. At 1438 GMT the FTSE 100 share index was down 14.4 to 1,848.2.

NEW YORK — Stocks, hit by interest rate concerns, could not reverse a downward bias and continued to show steep losses at midday. The Dow was down 26 at 2,053.

## Strikes increase in China

PEKING (R) — Strikes are increasing as workers and managers argue over economic reforms, a senior trade union official said Tuesday in a rare disclosure of industrial conflict in China.

Forty-nine strikes were reported to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions from January to June this year but more certainly took place, said Chen Ji, a deputy-director.

One of the largest involved a factory near Hangzhou where 600 to 700 textile workers, mostly women, struck for two days because managers received an annual bonus and they did not.

A delegation from the federation's Peking headquarters had to resolve the dispute, which ended with workers getting a bonus and managers extra, Chen said in an interview.

The longest strike lasted 12

days. It was at a factory workshop whose name Chen said he could not recall.

"Generally we don't approve of using strikes to resolve disputes... the best way is to negotiate," he noted.

"We do not support the use of strikes to resolve disputes but we will not give up this right as a last resort to combat bureaucracy," Chen said of the federation, which groups 93 million urban workers.

Chen said strikes were legal although the right to strike was deleted from the constitution in 1982. "The trend is upwards," he said. "Strikes are increasing as contradictions grow."

## U.S. lending rates likely to rise

WASHINGTON (R) — The Federal Reserve (Fed) board's half-point hike in the discount rate, although largely symbolic, could lead to increases in other key lending rates, economists said.

The U.S. central bank Tuesday surprised financial markets by raising the key rate — the fee it charges banks for overnight loans — to 6.5 per cent from 6.0 per cent.

Although the increase, the first since Sept. 4, 1987, has little direct impact on most interest rates, its ripples could eventually raise other rates, which the Fed hopes will slow the economy and curb inflation, economists said.

The move follows an upward trend in U.S. and foreign interest rates, including the federal funds rate — the fee banks charge each other for overnight loans — which was about 7.75 per cent before the discount rate hike.

Many economists believe the Fed will raise the federal funds rate by about a half-point to maintain the same spread between it and the discount rate.

Such a credit-tightening move would do more to raise banks' cost of doing business than a higher discount rate and is likely to prompt them to raise their prime lending rates and other fees for other consumer loans, economists said.

U.S. banks last raised their prime rates, which they charge their most creditworthy customers, to 9.5 per cent from 9.0 per cent on July 14.

Former Fed governor Lyle Gramley predicted more credit tightening by the Fed, barring a distinct economic slowdown.

"Unless there are clear signs of slowing, the Fed will tighten further both through open market policy and another rise in the discount rate," said Gramley, now chief economist at the Mortgage Bankers' Association.

"I don't think the Fed will wait until late in the year," he added. So far this year, the Fed's

battle against inflation has been waged by nudging the federal funds rate higher. In fact, the Fed made such a move Tuesday.

By putting a discount rate hike into its inflation-fighting arsenal for the first time since the October stock market crash, the Fed is signalling its resolve to keep the robust U.S. economy under control, economists said.

"This is a serious gesture that gets a broader audience's attention," said economist Paul Boltz of T. Rowe Price Associates, a Baltimore, Maryland, investment firm.

The move depressed stock and bond prices and lifted the dollar.

## Japan trade surplus increases

TOKYO (R) — Japan's trade surplus in July, announced Wednesday, rose for the first time in 15 months and economists said it could be a sign the country's booming economy was cooling.

The sudden upturn, with the balance rising to \$7.18 billion from \$6.94 billion in July last year, caught many economists off guard.

"We were surprised," one economist said. "We had expected the overall trade figure to be down at least a billion dollars."

Several economists said especially significant was July's slower growth of imports, which seems to indicate the Japanese economy

is cooling, at least in the short term.

Imports, rising recently at a rate of 30 per cent a month, grew only 23.1 per cent to \$15.95 billion. But exports continued their strong growth, gaining 16.2 per cent to \$23.13 billion.

"Imports depend much on the trend of the economy as a whole," said Soichi Enkyo, an economist at Bank of Tokyo.

"But we should have only short-term sluggishness as Japan's economy itself is good and strong."

"The economy should soon return to its former brisk course," he said, adding the latest data were only a reaction to the intense economic activity during the previous quarters.

Enkyo predicts Japan's gross national product will grow more than five per cent this financial year, which ends next March 31.

Until a few months ago most economists had put the figure at around four per cent.

Enkyo also said that it was important Japan maintain its policies which support domestic demand so the economy will continue to grow. If domestic consumer and corporate demand begin to wane, manufacturers could renew their export drive, possibly harming international relations, he added.

Although July's surplus and exports were up, Japan's trade focus was not on the United States but on Europe and South East Asia, economists noted.

The sensitive surplus with the United States narrowed to \$4.49 billion in July from \$4.79 billion a year earlier.

Exports to the United States only grew four per cent due mainly to sluggish shipments of cars

due to inventory adjustments by American dealers, said senior economist James Vestal at Baring Securities (Japan).

"At the beginning of the summer, there was a huge pile up of inventories," Vestal said.

He also said Tokyo's trade surplus with Washington should continue to decline. "We might get a couple of nasty months with imports going up, but the long-term trend is down."

Japan's surplus with the European Community rose to \$1.97 billion from \$1.53 billion a year earlier, while its gap with South East Asia widened to \$1.73 billion from \$1.49 billion.

Economists noted a hefty 51.3 per cent rise in Japanese semiconductor exports in July from a year earlier to \$1.11 billion, reflecting strong demand for chips overseas.

While machinery shipments continued their swift growth by expanding 29.3 per cent to \$4.93 billion, car shipments edged up just 1.9 per cent to \$3.43 billion.

Japan's seasonally-adjusted trade surplus in July climbed to \$6.24 billion from \$5.19 billion the previous month. In June, Japan had an unadjusted surplus of \$5.93 billion against \$6.60 billion a year earlier.

## Israel finds traces of gold

TEL AVIV (AP) — Scientists have found traces of gold in southern Israel which could warrant commercial extraction, the head of the government's geological institute said Tuesday.

The high concentrations of gold were found near the Red Sea port city of Eilat 310 kilometres south of Jerusalem after a geological survey of the area. Israel radio said.

"In nature, we usually find about 10 milligrammes of gold per ton of rock," the director of the geological institute, Yacov Memran, told Israel radio. "Here we have exceptional concentrations of 50 to 2,000 milligrammes."

"Now we can say that there's gold in Israel but we still have to check the commercial value," he said.

Geologist Moshe Shirav, who conducted the survey, said traces of gold "were found in rock carried by water into the ravines. The next step is to check the surrounding rock and find the source of the gold."

He said there may be enough to make commercial extraction worthwhile.

## NOTICE

On the occasion of India's Independence Day a flag-hoisting ceremony will take place Monday, the 15th August, 1988 at 9.00 A.M. at the Embassy Residence (between 3rd and 4th Circles), Amman. This will be followed by a reception from 9.30 - 10.30 A.M.

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# Rangoon demonstrators seize arms from police

**BANGKOK (R)** — Demonstrators seized guns from police stations amid fierce street battles with security forces in Rangoon Wednesday, diplomatic sources in the Burmese capital said.

"A number of police stations are in the hands of the demonstrators and they have seized weapons from the police," one diplomat said. "They are armed now."

The sources said the protesters, fighting back after coming under fire during three days of massive rallies, were barricading off whole neighbourhoods in the city.

Many of the clashes occurred in the suburbs as troops threw up road blocks to stop the massive crowds that formed in the heart of the old colonial British city on the previous days.

"They have blocked off the city

hall, which is being used as a military command post," a diplomat said.

He said he had one report of teargas being used. Many shops in the centre were closed and shuttered.

"The situation has become very tense as the soldiers have apparently been given orders to open fire (on demonstrators)," one resident said.

This followed imposition of a ban on gatherings of more than four people and an 8 p.m. to 4 a.m. curfew Tuesday. Martial law has been in force in Rangoon for a week.

Rangoon radio has said five

people were killed and 55 injured in the capital Tuesday and 31 killed in the northern town of Sagaing when police opened fire on 5,000 people attacking a police station.

Diplomats said it was impossible to give a reliable estimate of the casualties in the scattered fighting, although they said their reports indicated government figures were too low.

On Tuesday, the British military attaché in Rangoon, who was observing demonstrations outside the city hall, was briefly held by security forces who checked his diplomatic credentials, a British embassy spokesman said.

He said Colonel Michael Bremridge was asked to enter the city hall while the check took place. "After his identity was verified he was politely shown to a side door and left," he said.

to work, anyway, as all the government offices are closed," Krakenburg said.

Reports reached Rangoon of serious unrest in Mandalay and Toungoo, in the north, and the official Working People's Daily reported a bomb exploded at Mandalay railway station. It gave no details of damage or casualties.

The government of Sein Lwin, a 64-year-old former brigadier-general who took over from the veteran BSPP Chairman Ne Win July 26, has made no comment on the arrest, the biggest popular challenge in 26-years of military rule.

"There has been a shattering silence," one diplomat said. "They have reverted to the age-old remedies — curfews, martial law, military force."



**VICTIM TURNS AGGRESSOR:** Mexican Madrid. He was seriously gored in the groin after bullfighter Rafael Gil "Rafaelillo" is gored as he had stuck the sword in the bull's back. His was going for the kill in the Ventas bull ring in condition is considered serious.

**COLUMN**

## 'Men should be kind to women'

**GENEVA (R)** — There might be fewer lesbians and homosexuals if men were kinder to women and less concerned with their sexual performance, a United Nations report said Tuesday. The 34-page document on the problems of sexual minorities, drafted by Jean-Fernand Laurent, a former French ambassador to the U.N. European office in Geneva, said society had probably over-emphasised the differences between the sexes. "It is more than likely that the assertion of a purported male supremacy has had a deeply disturbing effect on many women, and that there would be fewer lesbians if men were able to be more affectionate, more attentive and more tactful."

## Besh Biesh charms wedding couples

**BESH BIESH, Egypt (R)** — The small Nile Delta village of Besh Biesh, promoting itself as the home of happy and fertile marriages, is hosting Arab and foreign couples this week in an exotic three-day wedding festival. The couples, perched atop lavishly adorned camels and prancing horses, rode through the village Monday night at the start of the three-day celebration sponsored by a local tour operator. As busloads of people arrived to take part in the festivities, hundreds of villagers emerged from their red-brick houses, ululating and waving handkerchiefs. A brass band clashing cymbals and blowing trumpets met the brides and grooms, many of whom were renewing their vows. "It's very magical... very spontaneous," said Pierre Dupont, a Frenchman, 40, who flew from Paris with his wife Marie to celebrate their third wedding anniversary in the village.

## Prostitutes against photos

**THE HAGUE (R)** — Dutch prostitutes have launched a campaign against tourists who photograph them as they sit in street-level windows in Amsterdam's red-light district to attract customers. They say picture-taking invades their privacy and drives away their clientele. The prostitute's union Red Thread said it was distributing "no cameras" stickers to prostitutes to hang in their windows. The union said the campaign would at first be concentrated in Amsterdam and later in other major cities.

## Carter turns back near Kilimanjaro peak

**DAR ES SALAAM (R)** — Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, climbing Africa's highest mountain, turned back not far from the summit, an official of Tanzania's Mount Kilimanjaro national park said Tuesday. "Carter descended this morning after climbing to Gilman's point which is 5,685 metres high, so he was 210 metres short of Uhuru peak," he told Reuters by telephone. The official did not say why the 63-year-old Carter failed to reach the 5,895-metre summit of Mount Kilimanjaro. Carter set out to climb the snow-capped mountain in northern Tanzania last Thursday at the start of a three-country private visit to East Africa.

## Capri warns tourists to behave

**NAPLES (R)** — The tiny and overcrowded Italian holiday island of Capri has threatened tourists with stiff fines if they walk around the island in swimming costumes, or if they wear clogs. Mayor Saverio Valente also banned tents, loud radios and dogs off a lead. The dogs have caused offence because the noise they make. Wrongdoers will be fined between 100,000 and 500,000 lire (\$70-\$135), he said Tuesday's edict. Capri, in the Bay of Naples, suffers overcrowding in the summer. After 12,000 people came in a single day last weekend, there were calls to limit drastically the number of visitors.

## Dukakis guards lose guns, IDs

**BOSTON (AP)** — Two secret service agents in the detail guarding Democratic Party presidential candidate Michael Dukakis lost revolvers and secret service identification pins when their Boston hotel rooms were ransacked, a spokesman said. Richard W. Terry, special agent in charge of the Boston office, said the secret service and Boston police were trying to recover the equipment.

## Shultz pursues drive for Nicaraguan talks

**SAN JOSE (AP)** — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz called for renewed Nicaraguan peace talks after meeting with President Oscar Arias, who said he thinks Washington is more interested than ever in a diplomatic solution to the conflict.

Shultz is on a mission to involve the United States more closely in the year-old Central American peace initiative, which Arias authored.

After meeting with the Costa Rican leader, he flew to Tegucigalpa for talks with Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo and later to El Salvador for a visit with acting President Rodolfo Castillo Alarmon.

Shultz was to head Wednesday for Ecuador, the last stop of his Latin American tour, to attend the inauguration of President-elect Rodrigo Boria.

He flies home Thursday. The visit to Quito gives Shultz a further opportunity to talk with Latin American leaders. Among those attending the inauguration are presidents Fidel Castro of Cuba and Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua.

Shultz ruled out meeting with either, but he is scheduled to meet privately with the new presi-

dent, in addition to President Virgilio Barco of Colombia.

On Tuesday, he said the U.S.-backed contra rebels are ready to return to peace negotiations with Nicaragua's Sandinista government, but not in Managua, the capital.

The most recent round of talks broke off June 9.

"I hope there will be another round of negotiations, not in Managua but in another country... like for example, Costa Rica," he told reporters after meeting Arias.

The contras insisted on another, more neutral, location before the last round of talks but then agreed to return to Managua.

The talks are aimed at establishing a permanent ceasefire in the nearly seven-year-old war. A temporary truce took effect March 21 and has been extended several times by the Sandinistas, who accuse the contras of numerous ceasefire violations.

Arias himself left for Quito shortly after meeting with Shultz and told reporters at the airport. "Washington is attaching more importance to Central American problems."

## Authorities warn against Muslim unrest in W. China

**PEKING (R)** — Authorities in Xinjiang, west China, have issued a tough warning against separatist riots in the latest sign of ethnic unrest in the Muslim-dominated region.

"Those who cause riots will be condemned for generations, cast out by people of all ethnic groups... and punished according to the law," said a Communist Party document quoted by the Xinjiang Daily reaching Peking Wednesday.

The document warned of "separatist infiltration" from abroad and said groups inside Xinjiang were "out to split the motherland and destroy ethnic unity."

It called for a campaign against separatism but also criticised Xinjiang's six million Han Chinese settlers for prejudice against the eight million central Asian Muslims, the daily dated Aug. 4 reported.

In June, several hundred Xinjiang University students of the Muslim Uygur ethnic group marched through Urumqi, the re-

gion's capital, in a peaceful demonstration against plans to make them share dormitories with Han Chinese.

No other recent unrest has been reported but much of the remote region bordering Soviet Central Asia is closed to foreigners. The state-controlled M-Dia rarely gives details of ethnic conflict.

Western sources in Urumqi said new birth control rules imposed last month limiting Muslims to two or three children per couple had caused resentment among many Central Asians who were previously exempt from Peking's tough population policies.

The authorities have called on Muslim clergy not to oppose the birth rules, claiming that they accord with the Koran.

Wang Enmao, the region's former Communist Party secretary, told a meeting of officials in July that groups of separatist conspirators were active in parts of Xinjiang and denounced them as "scum and traitors."

He denied news reports that the colonel was physically assaulted by soldiers.

A British businessman who arrived in Bangkok on the flight from Rangoon said he saw people cutting down trees in Okkalapa to build the roads and had heard that a police station there had been set on fire.

"The violence in the last couple of days is the worst I have seen in 20 years working in Burma," he said.

A Belgian photographer, Alain Everard, said he had seen a seven-year-old boy shot by soldiers.

He said he had been detained for five hours while taking pictures Tuesday night.

"It was very difficult to work. The military were everywhere and really going after people," Everard said.

Krug Krakenburg, a Swiss engineer working on a civil engineering project, said the demonstrators were everywhere in the city. They were playing cat-and-mouse with the army trucks, shouting slogans.

"We have been advised to get out by the government for security reasons. This is not a scheduled departure. It is impossible

## Bush on upbeat note as Dukakis lead shrinks

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — Vice-President George Bush says he is gaining momentum after increasingly sharp exchanges with Michael Dukakis, his Democratic rival to become president, as a new poll gives Dukakis a smaller lead than he had previously had over Bush.

The poll by the respected Gallup organisation put Dukakis' margin at seven points over Republican Bush, less than half of the 17-point edge the Massachusetts governor enjoyed coming out of the Democratic national convention last month.

"I like it, I like it," Bush said Tuesday night in Philadelphia. While basting to add he doesn't believe in polls any more, he said "it's a nice change" to narrow the gap.

Bush stands to be able to narrow the gap more next week, when the Republican national convention, which is sure to nominate him, convenes in Atlanta. The immense amount of press attention devoted to each convention usually results in a

rise in a candidate's popularity.

Dukakis, the governor of Massachusetts, was to take part Wednesday in the ground-breaking for a new sewage treatment plant in Boston harbour, the first step in a \$3 billion effort to clean up what the environmental protection agency has called the nation's filthiest harbour.

Bush had been getting some political mileage out of the harbour pollution. In his first term as governor, Dukakis opposed committing resources to an all-out cleanup effort, a stance he now concedes was a mistake.

"He goes down to New Jersey and talks about the pollution off of New Jersey and look, over his shoulder is Boston harbour, one of the most seriously polluted bodies of water in this country," Bush said Sunday.

Dukakis spokesman Dayton Duncan countered that "we'd be very happy" for the election to turn on the environmental record of the two candidates.

Tuesday brought good news for Bush in a new poll.

The Gallup survey put Dukakis' support at 49 per cent and Bush's at 42 per cent in telephone interviews with 1,004 registered voters Aug. 5-7.

Only two weeks ago, Dukakis had a 17-point margin over Bush, a 54-37 result in a Gallup poll. Each survey had a three percentage point margin of error.

That would mean that the boost Dukakis gained from the Democratic convention had essentially evaporated.

Tuesday also brought another round of charges and counter-charges between the candidates on themes that may well dominate the fall campaign.

Each sought to raise questions about just where his opponent stands on the issues.

"He's trying to run away from

a record in Massachusetts on the very, very far liberal fringe," Bush said of Dukakis. "He thinks he can preempt the middle."

"There he goes again," replied Dukakis, recalling the line Ronald Reagan used in a 1980 debate against then-President Jimmy Carter, whom he defeated.

Bush had labeled Dukakis the "stealth candidate" Monday, an allusion to the top-secret "Stealth" bomber that allegedly can elude radar detection, but the Democratic nominee came straight back at the incumbent vice-president.

"I don't think Bush's positions are clear on much of anything," Dukakis said before the National Governors' Association meeting in Cincinnati.

## Karabakh chief backs compromise decision

**MOSCOW (R)** — The Communist Party leader of Nagorno-Karabakh Wednesday defended the Kremlin's handling of his troubled region, calling its compromise solution a return to democracy in Soviet nationalities disputes.

Genrikh Poghosyan, writing in the weekly Moscow News, said he was able to "face the people with tranquility" after the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet, the highest state body, last month granted the disputed Azerbaijan region more autonomy.

In his speech to the July 18 Praesidium session, Poghosyan had endorsed demands for the region's transfer to neighbouring Armenia by saying Nagorno-Karabakh residents should be allowed to decide their own fate.

But the Praesidium rejected border changes for the region, where the majority Armenian population has staged protests and strikes since February to demand an end to six-and-a-half decades of Azerbaijani rule.

"Yes, we had to speak on many

occasions, to explain that we have now achieved the main thing — wide-open doors between Nagorno-Karabakh and Armenia," Poghosyan declared in an apparent attempt to justify the Praesidium's ruling.

Referring to the collective approach to nationalities disputes under Soviet state founder Vladimir Lenin, and later rejected by dictator Josef Stalin, he said the Praesidium Session marked "a return to democratic beginnings."

In its ruling, the Praesidium had warned that organisers of strikes could face arrest and threatened a crackdown against instigators of mass protests.

The ruling was published after Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev called for compromise at the session.

It demanded that Azerbaijan grant Nagorno-Karabakh "full autonomy" and ensure the completion of a programme of economic and cultural development aid for the region drafted last March.

## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

### Soviets finish inspections

**BRUSSELS (AP)** — Soviet missile experts completed inspections of U.S. cruise missiles at two sites in Belgium Wednesday under the new treaty to eliminate medium-range nuclear weapons, a U.S. spokesman said. U.S. army Captain John Driggers said a team of 10 Soviet inspectors wound up their work at 8 a.m. (0600 GMT) at Florennes air base, 65 kilometres south of Brussels. A second group of 10 experts finished their missile checks about an hour later at the European repair facility at Gosselies, about 15 kilometres north of Florennes, he said. The two teams began their tasks Tuesday under the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty, which gives the Soviet Union and the United States an unprecedented opportunity to inspect each other's facilities.

### Botswana border shootout kills two

**JOHANNESBURG (R)** — A South African policeman and a suspected guerrilla were killed in a gun battle near the republic's border with Botswana, a police spokesman said Tuesday. A South African soldier and a second suspected guerrilla were wounded in the shooting, which occurred Monday in the far north of Transvaal Province about 20 kilometres from the Botswana frontier. Limpet mines and hand grenades were seized, the police spokesman said. He said the identity of the guerrillas was not yet known.

### 'Workers must tolerate exploitation'

**PEKING (AP)** — Workers in an area dominated by foreign-funded companies are exploited but must tolerate it for the sake of China's development, an official newspaper said Tuesday. The China youth news (Zhongguo Qingnian Bao) said the 300,000 part-time workers in Shenzhen face serious hardships but had to "sacrifice for the long-term interests of China." The report on Shenzhen, one of four special economic zones set up in 1980 to produce items mainly for export, was unusual because it acknowledged exploitation occurs in a communist country.

### Sri Lanka unlikely to host SAARC

**KATHMANDU (R)** — Sri Lanka is unlikely to host the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) summit meeting planned for Colombo later this year, Foreign Minister Abdul Hameed said Wednesday. Hameed, arriving here for a ministerial meeting of the regional group, said the venue was likely to change but gave no hint it might be held. Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yakub Khan, also arriving for the meeting, said his country still opposed Afghanistan's membership of SAARC.

## Warsaw flea market steps into high technology

By Timothy Heritage  
Reuters

**WARSAW** — Warsaw's Sunday flea market has gone up market and entered the world of personal computers, video and compact discs.

Poles who used to go to the market at the Skra sports stadium each week for cheap clothes and odds and ends now throng there for floppy disks and disk-drives.

And a few blocks away, computer hardware and software changes hands with alarming speed in exchange for thick wads of notes at a weekend computer market.

For some this is the easiest way to get hold of electronic goods and high technology in a country where imports are limited by Western bans and a dire shortage of foreign currency.

At the flea market, a bastion of capitalism in communist Poland, people stand in long lines telling just about anything from toothbrushes to computers displayed on boxes, newspapers and plastic sheets.

"You can get anything here," people boast as they bustle past a line of dodgy-looking men holding out wrist watches.

Well-thumbed copies of play-boy — otherwise unobtainable — sell for about 4,000 zloties (\$9), and dogs, car radios, coffee, diving gear, jeans, sexy underwear, condoms and banned books are on offer.

"We come here to get the things we can't normally get," an elderly Pole said.

Shop shelves are often bare and shortages are common in Poland where the economy is faltering and inflation is soaring.

But the biggest crowds at the market gather in front of personal computers and blaring stereo units, and the amounts of money changing hands suggest Poles are ready to spend their life savings on luxury items rather than on essential goods.

"Brand New," reads a sign propped up on a Japanese-made Aiwa cassette recorder and compact disc player on sale for 590,000 zloties (\$1,300 at the official exchange rate, or

the equivalent of \$325 at the black market rate).

A Commodore Amiga personal computer goes for 830,000 zloties (\$1,900 at the official rate), a vast amount in Poland where the average monthly wage is about 43,000 zloties (\$95 at the official rate).

Men stroll around with open boxes containing pirate video cassettes of Western films such as "Platoon" and "Caligula" for 15,000 zloties (\$33 at the official rate) and compact discs for 20,000 zloties (\$44 at the official rate).

Some of the high tech goods come from Polish hard currency stores, others from the Far East and Western Europe.

"I brought this in from West Germany. No-one at the airport bothered to check what I had," said one middle-aged Pole, pointing to a stereo unit he was selling.

Others had brought goods in from Singapore and said they had not paid tax at customs. Audio-visual equipment is liable to import tax, but personal

computers are not.

"Poles go abroad and earn foreign currency which they spend on electronic goods. They bring back personal computers or parts which are used to assemble computers," one Western airline official based in Eastern Europe told Reuters.

This is one way Poles beat a Western ban on the transfer to the East Bloc of technology which could be used for strategic and military purposes, making it fairly easy to buy modern computers in Poland — for a price, Western diplomats say.

The flea market and the weekend computer market in a central Warsaw primary school also answer a demand for high tech goods that are otherwise unobtainable in zloties.

Hundreds buy pirate computer games or programmes each week in the school, an ironic setting because few Polish schools have their own computers.

Poles with foreign currency, earned abroad or bought on the black market at three to four

times the official exchange rate, can buy high tech goods in the Pewex state hard currency shops.

But the picture is grim for Poles who have only zloties.

Top quality Western goods cannot be found in ordinary Polish shops. Polish-made video equipment has a bad reputation and few personal computers and no compact discs are made in Poland. State video libraries offer a small choice of titles.

With Poland so short of hard currency that it cannot fully service its \$38 million foreign debt, there is little prospect of an immediate change.

Advising the authorities they should disturb the video market as little as possible, even though piracy is common, the weekly Communist Party newspaper Polityka wrote:

"Let's leave the private market in private hands, since in our case, after seeing all parts of 'Rambo', 'Rocky' or 'Dallas', at least some video owners will look for more ambitious programmes..."



A scene from the film "The Last Temptation of Christ."